P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,907—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th April,
M. L. CHINA	7869	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6254	J. P. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7536	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7310	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5354	J. P. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	18th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,135	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900,	Rs. 675,
Available for 12 months	" 1,000,	" 825.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCE RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.
" DCA. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
1st Class	Rs. 550	Rs. 825	Rs. 880	Rs. 935	Rs. 1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM COBLENTZ.

HOCKS.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	30 0	16 4	27 0	14 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	37 8	19 8	33 8	17 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	65 0	33 8	58 0	30 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	58 0	31 0	52 0	27 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	41 8	.....	37 0	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	31 8	17 4	28 0	15 8
OPPENHEIM	"	24 8	16 4	22 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	"	42 8	23 0	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	59 8	31 0	53 8	28 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	51 8	28 0	46 4	25 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	60 4	34 8	54 0	31 0
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	"	76 8	42 0	68 8	37 8

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	28 8	16 4	25 8	14 8
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	31 0	16 12	27 8	15 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	25 0	14 0	22 8	12 8
CARLOWITZ	"	17 4	.....	15 8	.....

CLARETS. BURGUNDIES.

NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

		Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	" "	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)...	" "	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

"DERMALINE" OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.
8 Annas per Pot.
IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF
"DERMALINE" MIXTURE
TAKEN ONCE A DAY, MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.
Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
91, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	...	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS ...	...	45 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2 ...	...	36 0
Do. do. No. 4 ...	...	55 0
* BULLET do. No. 4 ...	...	70 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ...	..	115 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4....	...	55 0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	8
" FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
RODGER'S GLENLIVET "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.
MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.
AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application
SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.
Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.
DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.
AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 13th, 14th and 16th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 13th, 14th and 16th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April, 1900.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

MORNING COMMERCIAL CLASSES

WILL be started in this Institution, opposite the Marine Lines Station, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th April 1900, for TEACHING BOOK-KEEPING & COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE to Parsee youths who have other engagements during the day. These subjects will be taught by the Principal, Mr. K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR, B.A., L. T., Incorporated Accountant, from 8-30 to 9-30 A.M., on alternate days. For further particulars apply in person to the Principal.

P. N. WADIA,
Managing Trustee.

Bombay, 6th April, 1900.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road Apply.

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIN,
Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of OLD IRON and STEEL Contract at Bombay for one year will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. gun-fire, of THURSDAY the 19th April, 1900, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. Any Tender containing a conditional clause, or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender and Agreement Forms will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for Rs. 400 to be deposited, and be sent by Registered Post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained from the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Purchase of Old Iron and Steel."

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882
and
In the matter of the AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation.)

C. A. TURNER.....Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order made this day by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trebji in Chambers, the sale of the Mill premises of the above Company to Mr. JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, at Rs. 205,000 will be confirmed on TUESDAY, the 17th of April next, unless at 10-30 A.M. on the said 17th of April in the High Court, a higher offer is made to the Judge in Chambers accompanied by a cash deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of such offer. In the event of such offer and deposit being made at the place and time abovenamed the property will then and there be put up for sale before the Judge at a reserve price of the amount of the offer. Such sale will be on the Conditions of Sale already prepared.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1900.

C. A. TURNER,
Offl. Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of CALLIANJI PREMJI MOHANJI, late of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

BAI COOVERBAI, widow of the Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.

The 7th day of April, 1900.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE OFFER.

THE TIMES REPRINT OF

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,

(NINTH EDITION.)

LISTS FOR INDIA WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 11TH APRIL.

THE remarkable success which has attended the publication of the Reprint is, no doubt, in great measure due to the deduction in the price of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA which THE TIMES has been enabled to effect. It is nearly ten years since the Ninth Edition was completed, and a great number of persons have repressed, year after year, their desire to purchase the work because they could not conveniently pay the relatively high prices at which it was sold. It was originally catalogued by the publishers at £37 in the Cloth binding, £45 in the Half Morocco binding, and £65 in the Full Morocco binding, and the announcement of these prices forced many of the very people who most needed the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, to deny themselves the pleasure of at once procuring it. But it was not possible for them to forget that they were losing the use of the best library of reference in the world. There was no less costly work which even approximately took its place. They saw, day after day, in the newspapers and in the reviews, appreciations of various articles in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, they saw long extracts from its pages quoted not only in periodical publications, but in books as well in the speeches of statesmen and the sermons of divines. They were frequently reminded that the Ninth Edition is the source to which all classes of writers and speakers turned for information and for the settlement of doubts and difficulties. Repeated occasions for the use of the volumes, repeated regrets that they were lacking from the bookshelves brought about a very real sense of accumulated disappointment. Nor were clergymen, lawyers, medical men, teachers, and writers the only persons in this position. The desire for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA and the inhability to purchase it at the former prices were keenly felt by the increasing class of country gentlemen whose means are limited, and to whom a comprehensive library is a source of unfailing gratification.

On the 23rd of March 1898, THE TIMES announced the publication of Reprint, and at once put an end in many cases to this sense of disappointment. It is of course, impossible to say how many of the purchasers of the Reprint had long wanted the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, but there must be at any rate, a very considerable number who could not well have brought it at the former prices. Nor was the reduction in price the only novel feature of the offer. The system of monthly payments made it possible to obtain the immediate use of the volumes upon the payment of only Rs. 20 the purchase to be completed by further monthly payments of Rs. 20 each.

Under these circumstances hardly any one longer needed to baulk his wish for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. And the publicity which was given to the offer, the discussion aroused attracted the attention of another and even more numerous class of purchasers those who could easily have bought the work at the former prices but who had not as yet thought of it as a book they needed. When THE TIMES first advertised a list of some 200 of the most successful and popular writers of the day, and described these men and women as contributors to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, persons who had only seen the volumes standing on the selves at a club or a library were amazed. The authors names showed that the work itself must appeal to the interest of the general reader. The fact that it bore the title Encyclopædia was perhaps enough in itself to create a vague impression that it was not a readable work. There is something in the very sound of the word that repels the great majority—the people to whom art and literature and science are not the chief occupations of life, the people who have so many and so varied claims upon every hour of every day, that they are able to spend only a very small portion of their time in reading, and in thinking about what they have read. Yet it is to this very class of people that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is most useful.

It is a record of all that has been accomplished in every field of knowledge. Many of the students and scientific men who have made the great discoveries and formed the great theories, themselves wrote for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA the account of what they had accomplished. But they were asked to do so only when the editors believed that these men themselves could tell a clear story. They were chosen not because their names carried weight, but because, in the judgment of the editors, they were the men best qualified to bring home to the general reader's mind the broad outlines of the subjects upon which they were asked to write, out of the fulness of their knowledge. It is not only true that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA costs less than the thousand distinct books of which it is the equivalent, but it is also true that it is of more practical utility than a thousand such books. In the course of the advertisements which have appeared in the columns of THE TIMES, in connection with the issue of the Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA a great number of extracts from the work have been brought to the attention of readers, many of whom thus learned, for the first time, that it was an agreeable book to read. The subject has been in the air every one who bought a copy of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA has talked about it; to his friends; and the volumes have been used and quoted more than ever before. It may even be contended that this increased appreciation of the work has done more to promote its sale than the reduction of price and the new facilities offered to those who desire to procure it, with the least possible effort. Without any set purpose, in the natural course of the sale of THE TIMES Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, a valid educational effect has been produced. Two or three hundred thousand volumes have been scattered over the country, and men who had no taste for the ephemeral fiction of the day have found a new pleasure in reading. This sort of learning which is called "general information,"—the most valuable, perhaps, of all accomplishments—has been vastly increased. And now that the present opportunity approaches its end it may confidently be expected that a great number of persons who have been hesitating over the matter will arrive at a conclusion and procure copies of THE TIMES Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

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Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar Ooner Jamal's stable, at Bolasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, the following horses imported by Mr. C. G. BALDOCK.

About 30 walers, consisting of chargers, hunters, thorough bred pair and single harness horses and ponies.

The horses are on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Rydal Mount," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture by "John Roberts," "Dewjee Canjee and others," rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, K. O. Blink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and majolica table ornaments, English black marble fifteen days clock by Favre Leuba, nearly new, solid iron frame mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., one mahogany full size billiard table with balls, cues marking board, &c., by "Thurston," very little used, one comfortable light vis-a-vis with bay waler horse and harness, etc., etc., the property of COUNT PFIEL (German Imperial Consul), proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Vijlal Luckmidas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, gold, silver and pearl ornaments, consisting of gold sankla, gujra, bangles, necklace, kada, vank, chains, pearl vank, Dhoopri, kada, raiful, mala, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by public Auction, at Soonderj Kashawji's Jatha, Colaba, by order of Mr. Goormuckroy Sukanand, and on account and risk of Lewkinund Biharilal, 100 full pressed bales, Broach machine-ginned cotton (good class).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 1,310 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in cocoanut godown, No. 12, by order of Messrs. Dewsey Padumsey & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gosur Maloo—

1,310 bags Rangoon Hulwa rice, mill cleaned, in bags of about 6 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 mahogany cottage piano, by soundy, in good order.

1 D.-B. Pin Fire gun by Madeley, London, with case and implements.

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6 " 12 doz. bottles blue-black writing ink, 16 oz.
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By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudamsey:—

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" 16446—1 case plates.
" 27711—1 case glass dishes.
" 27373—1 case parts of chandeliers.
" 21648-21650—2 cases parts of chandeliers.

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1 strong-built office shigram.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-2, trained to saddle and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods and Japanese curiosities consisting of Japanese panels, wall screens, flowervases, Bohemian glassware, portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hatbags, English trunks, plated ware, patent albums, ladies, companions, Jewel boxes, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 1000 BAGS COTTON SEEDS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, Ex-ship, by order of Nanalal Amratlal, and on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Noor Mahomed Aboo Talab,—

Ex s. s. Okhla.

1000 bags Rangoon Cotton Seeds of the crop of Samvat year, 1955.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following consisting of ready made Woollen suits, English white shirts, flannel shirts, singlets socks, stockinet, gurney railway rugs, blankets, pieces of coating, cashmere and flannel, ellwood hats, handkerchieves, collars, neckties, belts, travelling bags, English trunks, Austrian safe, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, mahogny semi-grand piano by Ernst Kaps (imported by Soundy and Co), handsome open phaeton by Laurence, cyclist quarter plate, hand camera, lady's bicycle, "Royal Progress," rich table ornaments, oleographs and water colours, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, English made side saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1900.

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DELHI.....	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS. RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Sh

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 9th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 196, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

PURSUANT to a direction of the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Trusts of the Will, dated 21st October, 1848, of JOHN CHENOWETH deceased and in an action Ramagev, Moxon 1898 C. No. 1895.

Whereas the abovenamed John Chenoweth of the City of Canterbury in the County of Kent, England, died on the 6th July, 1851, having by his said Will which was proved on the 26th October 1851 in the Principal Probate Registry of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice by the Executors therein named devised and bequeathed all his real and personal estate not therein before specifically divised and beqaeathed upon Trust in the events which have happened for all and every the lawful Grandchild or Grandchildren of his late Brothers, Edward Chenoweth and William Chenoweth respectively deceased who should be living at the date of the deceased of the survivor of the Testator's wife and children in equal parts, shares, and proportions per capita and not por stirpes as tenants in common.

And Whereas Jane Donnelly Chenoweth the survivor of the Testator's wife and children died on the 11th February 1896.

And Whereas the said William Chenoweth, the brother of the Testator is believed to have left England for the East Indies between the years 1825 and 1835 and has not since been heard of.

Now all persons CLAIMING to be GRANDCHILDREN of the said WILLIAM CHENOWETH or the legal personal representatives of such of them as have died on or since the said 11th February, 1896, are by their Solicitors on or before the 24th October, 1900, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from participation in the estate of the said Testator. Tuesday the 30 day of October, 1900, at 12 of the clock noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

WILLIAM BINNS SMITH,
Master of the Supreme Court.

HOLLAMS SONS COWARD & HAWKSLEY,
30 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. Solicitors.
Dated this 14th day of March 1900.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	190	100 / 75	6 p.c.	80
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£30	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.	592 1-2xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 ,12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	99	500	500	dvdRs 2.	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	675
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	320
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	620
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	465
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	150xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	130xo
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.32	57
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.5	165
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	20[illegible]
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1675
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	37 1-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1430
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	ps 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	2,742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550pl 15
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700pl 35
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,400xd
Do. New Issue.	2500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,625xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	11,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	65	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	12,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	11,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	133
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	158
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	26 1-2xd

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 7-40m., 8-33a. Low water, 1-50m., 1-21a.
Banks closed, Hindu Holiday.
Bombay Light Horse Point to Point Races and Gymkhana, Santa Cruz, 4-30 p.m.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—At the High Court on Saturday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. Ratilal Brijlal Mazmudar made the usual declaration and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

A MID-DAY VISITOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdoola Latiff was charged with stealing a turban and a silk dhotur valued at Rs. 15, the property of Gainoo Ramji, owner of a labour-cart. On Friday noon last, complainant was lying down in his stable, at the Old Mazagon Police Office, when accused entered the place. Complainant pretended to be asleep and accused taking him to be so, removed a turban and a dhotur from a bamboo, where they had been left hanging. Accused then put on the turban and folded it with the silk dhotur. While leaving the stable with the property, accused was pounced upon by the complainant, and given in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COPPER UTENSILS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Sookea Govind, a labourer, was prosecuted before Mr. W. Webb, on three charges of theft of brass and copper utensils and clothings, of the value of Rs. 8, belonging to Sookia Dhurma, Babaji Sonia and Gopal Pandoo, all residing about Kamatipoora. On the evening of the 5th instant, complainant after taking his meals left his two brass lotas and a copper dish, valued at Rs. 2-10, in his room and went to sleep outside on the road. On the following morning the utensils were found missing and a report was made to the police. On Friday evening, the accused was seen knocking about Kamatipoora and, considering his movements suspicious, the police put him under arrest. A police investigation was then started and the property in connection with the three charges was found with a marwaree of Kamatipoora. The marwaree, on being questioned by the police, admitted having purchased the stolen articles from the accused. The magistrate found the accused guilty of three charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TAILOR'S DIGNITY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Choake charged Anthone M. Sarmenta, a Portuguese tailor, in the employ of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., with causing hurt to Caitan Gonsalves, another tailor, by means of a knife. The evidence showed that on Friday, at 12-30 p.m., while the complainant was seated in the Cathedral garden, Fort, the accused came from behind and struck him on the head with a stick. Complainant was afterwards going out of the garden to report the case to his saheb when the accused took out a knife from his pocket and gave him a cut on the right ear inflicting a rather serious wound. The police was called and accused arrested. Complainant stated that accused was a fair-skinned man, and as he was lately ordered to work under him his mind had been greatly exercised by the idea of a dark-coloured man lording over him. Accused said he was drunk at the time and did not recollect what happened. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant there was no death from plague at Lower Damaun but there was one death from measles, another from starvation, and two from pthisis, one of the victims being Mr. Shunkerlall Lulloobhoy, a well-known merchant of Lower Damaun.—In view of the streets swarming during the day with famishing beggars and to prevent acts of robbery and incendiarism, several of which remained undetected and unpunished, the chief of the police has issued an order forbidding people to loiter on the road and streets after 9 p.m., unless they are provided with his pass. The streets are patrolled throughout the night. Since this arrangement has been in force, the budmashes are deprived of their freedom and no case of housebreaking or incendiarism has since occurred.—The District Court of Damaun will remain closed for the Easter holidays for a fortnight from the 8th instant.—Judge Mourao, owing to continued ill-health, has removed from Lower to Upper Damaun and has been unable to attend to the work of the District Court, which has been conducted by the assistant judge Mr. Francis Moniz.—The Crown Advocate Mr. Francis Mello Lemos Alvellos having left Damaun to proceed to Goa on leave, Mr. Andre Camillo Theophilio Fernandes, an advocate, has taken charge of his duties.

MORNING COMMERCIAL CLASSES.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, Bombay, have resolved to start morning classes from Tuesday the 10th April for teaching Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence to Parsee youths, who are otherwise engaged during the day and have only the morning hours at their disposal. These subjects will be taught from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. on alternate days by Mr. K. Subramani Ayar, B.A., L. T., who is a member of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London, and one of the pioneers of commercial education in Southern India. Two more morning classes will be started in June next for teaching Banking and Commercial Geography. None but those that have studied for a year in the Anglo-Vernacular Vth or higher standard will be admitted into these classes. The course will be for one year, *i.e.*, till May 1901. These classes must be extremely useful to young men that have for any reason discontinued their literary studies and have not yet been able to make up their mind as to what they should do as well as to those that have entered an office are anxious to increase their qualifications and better their prospects. The instruction imparted will be scientific as well as practical, and students will be taught the principles and will be trained in the practical work of an office. We wish the experiment every success.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Gordhundas Soonderdas presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their twenty-fifth annual report with the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th September 1899 shewing Rs. 94,049-8-11 as profit, including the balance of Rs. 1,867-14-2 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors consider satisfactory, but having regard to the capital debt the company has to discharge, and the comparatively small cotton crop of this year they purpose to divide it as under:—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 125 per share absorbing Rs. 43,500; to amount set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and building account Rs. 15,000; to amount set aside for equalization of dividend account. Rs. 32,000; to bonus to be paid to company's men R. 3,000, balance to the next year's account Rs. 549-8-11; to total Rs. 94,049-8-11. The directors beg to inform the shareholders that the ginning combination at Mortizapore has joined from this year to the combination arrangement of the company at all Stations for joint workings with other press and ginning factories. The directors have to request the shareholders to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lukhmidas Walljee as a director of the Company. Messrs. Lukmidas Walljee and Gokuldas Narronje retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Tribhuvandas Venidas having resigned as an auditor, a provisional appointment of Mr. Hurjivan Soonderdas has been made in his stead and which the shareholders have also to confirm. The shareholders have also to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remunertion.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 125 per share was declared. Messrs. Lukhmidas Walljí and Goculdas Naranji, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the company. The appointment of Mr. Lukhmidas Walljí as a director, was confirmed. Messrs. Hurjiwandas Soonderdas and Anundji Bhanji Master were reappointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY IN HOLY WEEK, APRIL 9.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Short Service and Address.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI, LATE MINISTER OF BARODA.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI, late Prime Minister of Baroda, died on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1900.

Mr. Manibhai belonged to a respectable Nagar family of Petlad. He was born in 1844 at Nadiad, where his mother's father was Mamlatdar. His own father was a Foujdar in the District of Kaira and served with distinction in the old days of Government service. Mr. Manibhai received his early education at Nadiad and Kaira, and later at the Ahmedabad High School and the Gujarat Provincial College, where he attracted the attention of the principal of the institution, Mr. J. B. Curtis, and was soon employed as an assistant master in the Ahmedabad High School. Mr. Curtis, who could appreciate intelligence and merit, formed a high opinion of Mr. Manibhai's abilities and integrity. When parting with Mr. Manibhai in 1865, Mr. Curtis pronounced him hard-working and enterprizing, and likely "to do well in any position." A competitive examination was held for clerks in the Revenue and Judicial Departments of Government under Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Hope. Mr. Manibhai came out first among the successful candidates, and was at once nominated a clerk, and subsequently promoted to a higher place in the District Judge's office. While here, Mr. Manibhai employed his leisure well. He kept his terms at the Gujarat Provincial College and the local law class, published a Gujarati translation of selected Tales from Shakespeare, Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. I, and a Gujarati Manual of the Mahomedan Civil Law in conjunction with Mr. Chhotalal. From 1867 to 1870 Mr. Manibhai was a competent head clerk in the District Judge's office at Ahmedabad, and, in 1867, passed successfully the examination for Moonsiff held in Bombay. The different judges, under whom Mr. Manibhai worked, placed implicit confidence in his integrity, ability and judgment and found his knowledge of English and Law exceptionally good. His excellent English education, natural intelligence, regular and hard-working habits, unblemished character, good style, zeal, and perseverance invariably attracted the notice of these officers.

In April 1870, Mr. Manibhai accepted an offer from the Junagadh State and became Judicial Councillor to the Nawab Saheb. He introduced many improvements into the judicial machinery of the State, and settled important cases. On the completion of his term of office at Junagadh, the Junagadh Sarkar, in an appreciation of Mr. Manibhai's work, laid special stress on his quiet disposition, patient temper, powers of persuasion, honesty of purpose, and mature judgment. On the visit of Sir Seymour FitzGerald to Rajkot in 1871, Mr. Manibhai read an address on behalf of the Chiefs of Kathiawar to his Excellency. He was asked to continue in his Highness the Nawab's service, but he preferred returning to his appointment as head clerk in the Ahmedabad District Court. Until June, 1872, he was appointed Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, in which capacity he served for about fifteen months.

While employed at Palanpur, Mr. Manibhai worked hard in improving the Administration of the Palanpur State. He got a library established, and helped to give impetus to its natural resources and local trade. He took special interest in improving the hand loom industry at Kanadur. In July, 1873, he accepted the post of Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, and in parting with him Colonel Watson reported to Government that "Mr. Manibhai is both upright and able, and were his promotion to Baroda not also for the benefit of the public service as well as for his own advancement, I should be unwilling to part with him."

To give an accurate idea of the services done by Mr. Manibhai for Baroda would be to write an account of many of the historical events of that State during Malhar Rao's reign. The Resident of Baroda considered Mr. Manibhai to be "a man of real ability, who stood the severest test to which he had been put with strict integrity." In one of his reports to Government, Colonel Phayre observed that "but for Mr. Manibhai it would have been impossible for me to unravel intricate questions between the two States, the details of which lay entombed in piles of ill-assorted vernacular correspondence." When giving over charge of the Baroda Residency Colonel Phayre wrote as follows:—

"My Native Assistant of the Residency establishment, Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai, has been my confidential assistant since his arrival in September, 1873. He is a well-educated native gentleman of considerable ability, wide and varied knowledge and of rare integrity . . and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to bear this *bona fide* testimony to his high character, both as a public servant and a native gentleman." In soliciting from Government public recognition of Mr. Manibhai's trying and difficult position at Baroda, Sir Lewis Pelly wrote:—

"Under constant and often harassing work, his industry has been indefatigable. Owing to his great official aptitude, the labour of disposing of the heavy work of my charge has been most materially reduced, and it has been particularly gratifying to observe that, although undoubtedly exposed to the influence of powerful interests he has confined himself to the conscientious discharge of his very responsible duties in a manner that speaks highly for his integrity. ."

In 1875, the Government of India conferred upon him the distinction of Rao Bahudar with a khillut, consisting of a gold medal and a gold watch. In handing to Mr. Manibhai the sanad of Rao Bahadur and a khillat of Rs. 1,000, Sir Richard Meade publicly emphasized the recipient's steady zeal, unimpeachable integrity and thorough efficiency, and acknowledged the prompt and able assistance he had received from him.

In 1876 Mr. Manibhai was nominated Dewan of Cutch by the will of his late Highness Maha Raja Maha Rao Shri Pragmalji, G.C.S.I. On this change Col. W. C. Parr, the Political Agent of Cutch, wrote:—

"I know of no one so well fitted in every way for the important post which has been conferred upon you, and I feel assured from your high character, great abilities, and possessing as you do the confidence, both of his Highness the Rao's family and of the British Government, that your efforts for the welfare and improvement of this State and people will under God's blessing, be crowned with success."

The State of Cutch administration, at the time Mr. Manibhai assumed charge of its Dewanship, was indeed a very calamitous one. In the language of Col. W. C. Parr, "Discussions and divided counsels at home rendering the Administration weak and distracted, ever recurring and irritating disputes with neighbours on the frontier, a diminished income, at a time when extraordinary expenditure had to be incurred, with scarcity and distress among the people, culminating in the sudden death of a sovereign whose amiable disposition and liberal rule endeared him to his subjects, make up a gloomy retrospect." As executive member of the Cutch council, Mr. Manibhai devoted himself to the interests of the State, mastered all the principal questions under discussion, and matured a scheme for reform in financial matters and in all the Departments of the State. He began by reducing unnecessary expenditure; provided a better paid and more efficient machinery for the different departments; re-constructed the departmental subdivisions of the country to the greater convenience of the people and ensured a proper distribution of work; kept judicial functions distinct from the executive as far as possible; rearranged the localization of the police, so as to bring the whole province under proper supervision; created a water police for the purpose of affording protection on the sea; put an end to the farming of the land revenue and provided machinery for collecting it departmentally instead; provided against the necessity of the people travelling to Bhuj and other distant stations by increasing the power of the local officers under the check of the heads of departments, who were required to go on circuit periodically. He reformed the Public Works Department, increased the number of dispensaries, established a regular system of vaccination, introduced better sanitary arrangements, and lastly improved the Educational Department. The Revenue Department was all remodelled, the system of Taccavi advances and granting easy terms of occupancy was introduced; endeavours were made to bring waste land under cultivation and to populate new villages and well irrigation was materially advanced—these measures resulted in the land revenue being almost doubled. The late Rao of Cutch had fought a life-long fight with his subordinate Bhayads. While Dewan of Cutch, Mr. Manibhai brought about a satisfactory solution of the points at issue, and the Bombay Government thus approved of his influence:—"The result is that at last a satisfactory mutual understanding appears to have been arrived at between the representatives of the Rao and his feudatories and that litigation has virtually ceased." Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India thus bore witness to his administration of Cutch—"The reforms which have been instituted in all departments appear to have been well considered and the results which have been so far attained, are creditable to the Political Agent, the Council of Regency, and in particular to the Dewan, upon whom the burden of administration is stated to have fallen." In 1880 Mr. Manibhai was asked to revert to his original British appointment at Baroda owing to some difference of opinion between him and the then Political Agent of Cutch, Colonel Reeves. But before he took up his appointment in the Baroda Residency he had offers of suitable employment from his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, from the Bhavnagar State, from Raja Sir T. Mahadeo Rao, Dewan of Baroda. He declined the first two offers with thanks and entered the Baroda State, where he served in several branches of the administration as one of the departmental heads. In 1883, at the earnest desire of Maharaja Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Rao of Cutch, Mr. Manibhai again returned as Cutch Dewan, which post he held until about the end of 1884.

For his services in Cutch the title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1884 by the Government of India, together with a gold medal and a suitable khillut, and the Maharajah marked his appreciation by bestowing upon Mr. Manibhai a substantial reward in the shape of 4 per cent. Government paper yielding Rs. 250 per mensem. The parting speech of the Rao of Cutch to his retiring minister is too long to quote here. It was appreciative to the highest degree.

Mr. Manibhai re-entered the service of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in January 1886, and took charge successively of several important departments as Naib Dewan with credit to himself and benefit to the Gaekwari Government and its subjects. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar was pleased to select him to fill the responsible office of Prime Minister of that large and important State in 1890 and he assumed charge of his duties on 1st June, 1890, with the best wishes of every one in the Gaekwar's territory and his numerous friends and admirers in and out of the Bombay Presidency. His nomination to the important post was particularly gratifying to his Highness's subjects as he was a native of Petlad, a town in Gujerat under the Baroda State. While Dewan of Baroda Mr. Manibhai introduced many useful reforms and was instrumental in bringing about the settlement of numerous important matters of State. It was due to his efforts that the stringent nature of the old Vatan Draft Rules was considerably modified. He took a prominent part in the peaceful adjustment with the British Government of the Abkari arrangements of the Baroda State. The codification of the Baroda Rules and Regulations and revision and improvement of the local criminal and civil laws was undertaken during his time and they underwent considerable changes. The introduction of original and revision survey and settlement in the several districts of the Baroda State was effected during his tenure of office and there were innumerable other reforms effected in the administration of the State. He was twice in sole charge of the State during his Highness's absence in England and the Gaekwar marked his approval by a handsome increase in Mr. Manibhai's salary. The progress of education in the Baroda State, during his Dewanship from 1890 to 1895 was noteworthy, the number of schools and scholars went up from 444 schools and 44,034 scholars in 1890 to 1,382 and 90,802. From a very early stage of his career Mr. Manibhai devoted his attention to the subject of education and vernacular literature. All the educational institutions of his native town Petlad owe much to his exertions and he gave encouragement to Gujerati authors. He secured high patronage for the publication of old Gujerati poetical literature. It was through his exertions that the Gibb's Cutch Memorial Prize for the encouragement of Vernacular literature was instituted, of which 35 volumes have already been published, as also the digest of local customs in Cutch relating to trade and giras. He promoted education as Minister in Cutch. When he assumed charge of the State in 1876 there were 43 schools with 2,944 scholars. When Mr. Manibhai finally left the Province in 1885 the number stood at 121 schools with 7,318 scholars. The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, justly said:—"A progress so rapid and decisive can only be due to the strong and real support to education given by the Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai." It was he who originated the idea of a school of art in Bhuj and he took a prominent part in the establishment of the institution for the artizans of Cutch in whose advancement in different indigenous industries he evinced a heartfelt interest. He established various educational endowments and the public of Cutch appreciated his efforts for the encouragement of education, by endowing memorial funds in his honour. The Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Fund amounted to Rs. 20,750 and has been utilized in giving scholarships and prizes in connection with the University of Bombay and the Gujarat Vernacular Society at Ahmedabad. "The Cutchi Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Prize" was endowed by him in connection with the Bombay University, and he founded some scholarships and prizes in connection with Educational Institutions in Gujarat and Cutch. The amount invested for this purpose is fifteen thousand rupees. Some public libraries in these provinces owe their origin to Mr. Manibhai's exertions. The Anand-Petlad Railway owes its initiation to his exertions even before he was Minister of Baroda. He was vice-chairman of the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association. A short time before his demise, he tried to have funds collected by private subscription in Bombay and Cutch for the establishment of a school at Bhuj for training grown girls on the lines advocated in his compilation on female education, and he was known to pay the fees of such female students who attended the zenana school already started at Petlad.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai retired from the office of Dewan of Baroda in November, 1895, and during his retirement, most part of which was spent in Bombay and Santa Cruz, he was as indefatigable as ever. He presided at several public meetings in Bombay, and distinguished himself as a fluent and impressive speaker. He wrote a useful brochure on Female Education and issued another on "Our Vernaculars." These works elicited much praise. He read a great many works at the Royal Asiatic Society's Institution, of which he was a distinguished member and was about to publish a treatise on "Religion" if God had spared him. The Government made him last year Fellow of the University of Bombay. His loss will be mourned in Gujarat, Cutch, and Kathiawar. During his long and honourable career he cared more for his work than his health. Devotion to duty was his watchword, and his memory will be always respected. As a reformer he was distinguished no less than as an administrator and a public writer. Though beset with insuperable caste difficulties as a member of the Nagar community, he sent his younger son to be educated at Cambridge. He leaves behind him a brother, two sons and a daughter, besides a grandson and a granddaughter. The bereaved family received numerous telegrams and letters of condolence, from princes and from a wide circle of friends in and outside the Bombay Presidency. The Maharajas of Baroda and Cutch publicly expressed their regret for the loss of a friend and loyal minister in Mr. Manibhai.

NEXT May Messrs. A. and C. Black will publish the second volume of their "Encyclopædia Biblica: A Dictionary of the Bible." This work, to be completed in four volumes, is a monument of learning, embracing the results of the most recent research, and set forth in clear, concise, and well-arranged form. To Biblical students it is a work of the highest value. The Dictionary is edited by the Rev. Dr. Cheyne and Dr. J. Sutherland Black. Among the contributors are many of the most eminent authorities in Great Britain, Europe, and America. We may also draw attention to a very useful book in Science, which the same publishers have in progress. This is the English translation of Dr. Otto Schmeil's "Text Book of Zoology," edited by Mr. J. T. Cunningham. There are to be three parts in all, the first of which (that on Mammals) has already appeared. The forthcoming volume deals with birds, reptiles, and fishes.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Adelina Patti, 1,989 tons, Captain J Sinclair, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta 23rd March, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,0'1 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W Watkeys, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon 26th March via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H B Baker, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 53 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,563 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius 23rd March, with a general cargo of sugar and 41 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line Safari, 892 tons, Captain Klez, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Middleton, Mrs Blanchfield, Mr Abdul Rehman, Mr Roassler, and 113 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, 5th April with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Dobbs, Mr J J McLallan, Mr D McIver, Mrs Crosthwaite, Mrs de Bae, Miss Clay, Mrs J J Inglis, Mr and Mrs Geneyther, and infant and 2 nurses, Mr and Mrs Humfress, Mrs Prance, Mr J Pierce, Mrs Beaumont, and child, Mrs P de Souza and 4 children, Mrs Hessey and maid and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coats			Do
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
R I M S Minto		McArthur	Dry Dock		Royal Indian
H M S Pigeon		de Satge			Royal Navy
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1908	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	11-4	P & O S N Co
Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd			
Castleventry	1915	Horsefield			M M & Co
Raithmoor	1990	Ashby			M M & Co
Gloxinia	1618	Petrie			H S & Grenan
Safari	892	Klez			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			F Heyer
A Patta	1989	Sinclair			M M & Co
Wardha	2563	Anderson			M M & Co
Canning		Piffard			I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	12-4	F Muir & Co
B	Chulmleigh	2575	Robson	London	11-4	J M & Co
K	Thorndale	1254	Lormier	Calcutta		M M & Co
N	Peters	491	Fiedler			F Heyer
O	Courtland	460	Souter	Aden		H Cassum
Q	Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bohemia	2360	Hamilton	Marseilles	12-4	W & A G & Co
5	Caromandel	2783	Vibert	China	11-4	P & O S N Co
6	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
10	Treatham Hall	2662	Black	Marseilles	9-4	K Nix & Co
12	China	4178	Angus	London	21-4	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

India.. M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Wardha s	Anderson	Mauritius, March 23.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, April 5.
	Adelina Patti s	Sinclair	Calcutta, March 23.
	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Rangoon, March 26.
	Safari s	Klez	Zanzibar, &c.
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Jeddah, March 22.
	Laju s	Broadhead	Zanzibar, March 15.
	Ancona s	Coates	Kobe, March 1.
8	Hermod s	Alsen	Rangoon, March 29.
	Singapore s	Pizarello	Genoa, March 19.
	Hillcrag s	Cunningham	Rangoon, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Metis s	Veysey	Calcutta.
	Nowshera s	Stone	Rangoon.
	Thorndale s	Lorimer	Calcutta.
	Egypt s	Lanzbourne	London.
	Nawab s	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.
	Henry Bolckow s	Baker	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer China, for London.
" Fultala for Calcutta, &c.
" Onipenta, for Calcutta
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th April, 1900.

The candidates for proficiency certificates will meet at the Town Hall Compound at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant. Dress—Drill order without Arms, Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th April, 1900.

1. The Commandant's Prizes have been awarded as follows:—

(1) For attendance at Commanding Officer's Parades.
Right Half Battalion A, C, E and G Companies.
1st—Lance Sergeant W Walmsley, C Company.
2nd—Cyclist Bugler E C Jolley, E Company.
3rd—Lance Sergeant J R O'Neil, A Company.
4th—Volunteer H Fitzpatrick, A Company.
5th—Volunteer J W Simkins, G Company.

(2) Left Half Battalion B, D and F Companies.
1st—Corporal H Row, F Company.
2nd—Sergeant F H English, B Company.
3rd—Volunteer L C Spencer, F Company.
4th—Volunteer J A Peters, D Company.
5th—Volunteer A R Rean, F Company.

(3) Distribution Prizes for the Color Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance Sergeants (Extra Efficients by 15th March 1900) of Companies having at least 40 Efficient Members on their Rolls for the Season:—

1st Prize—Awarded to Sergeants of F Company.

2nd and 3rd Prizes to be added together and divided between Sergeants of B and C Companies.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress Red or White for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Khaki Caps.

2. It is proposed to form a Regimental Cricket Club, and all Members interested are requested to attend a Meeting to be held at Head quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 9th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HERE is a new story concerning the original Tommy Atkins:—Every British reader should know the origin of the sobriquet "Tommy Atkins." Thomas Atkins was the name of a sentry who, when the Europeans in Lucknow were flying for the Residency, from the mutinters, refused to leave his post, and so perished. After that it became the fashion to speak of a conspicuously heroic soldier in the fights with the rebleis as a regular Tommy Atkins." The British soldier has every reason for pride in his nickname. Thomas is a first-rate hand at inventing nickames, several pages of which are given in this book of Mr. Hardy's. The grenadier Guards were nicknamed "The Coal-heavers" because they were at one time allowed to work in plain clothes at odd jobs for private employers. The 7th Foot were the "Elegant Extracts," because at one time all their officers "had been chosen from other corps." The 46th owed their name of "The Lacedemonians" to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans. Like many other regiments, "The Gallant 50th" received several nicknames—"The Blind Half-Hundred" from their ophthalmic troubles in Egypt, and "The Dirty Half-Hundred" because in their Peninsular fights they wiped themselves with their black facings. The 100th Regiment are "The Old Hundred" and the "Centipedes." The 28th were called "The Fore and Afts," because, standing back to back, they repelled a front and rear attack before Alexandria in 1801. The Cheshire Regiment has been christened "The Lightning Conductors," because "in the Irish manœuvres of 1899 several men were struck by lightning during a night march."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

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Grands and Uprights.

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Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

Grands, Squares. and Uprights.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES!

COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, FLORAL BADGES,

AND ALL SORTS OF

ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

ENGRAVED AND EMBOSSED

ON PLAIN AND COLOURED

WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS

FOR THE

INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION

OF

Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions

IN

PERMANENT TRANSPARENT PROCESS.

WINDOW GLASS DECORATION is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior, to shut out an unpleasant prospect, IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST PERMANENT, THE MOST EFFECTIVE.

SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

P. D. KANGA AND COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, No. 16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE.—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, C. & V. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room per diem Rs 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect, safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

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Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 7-16—1-4	
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 plus 1-4	
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	£111 unchanged	
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	£94 1-4—1-8	
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2	unchanged
" New York	59 3-4	"
Exchange on London at Paris	2-21 plus 1-2	
" New York	4-86 3-4 plus 1-4	
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. unchanged	
" short London Bills	3 3-4 per cent. plus 1-8	
" Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 " plus 1-8	

Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000—1-3 31-32; shipment of silver to Bombay £40,000; and shipment of gold to Bombay £30,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm and on receipt of Calcutta telegrams advising a firm market there, our rates advanced 1-32nd all round with, however, but little doing, to-day being mail day—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 331-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	1-70 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 196
Honkong do do	Rs. 144
Japan do do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 96 5-8 for ready and forward remaining unchanged during the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Steady with little doing—

Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	Rs. 1,075
Mazagon	" 37 1-2
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation New Issue	" 1,625
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Co.	" 590xd.

WHEAT.—The market is a shade quieter at Rs. 5-1-6.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

LINSEED.—For ready the market is firm, especially for bold, for which sellers are now asking Rs. 8-9-0. April-May is also steadier at Rs. 8-8-6 and Rs. 8-2-6 for bold, and small grain, respectively.

CASTORSEED is firm with business doing in ready at yesterday's rate. April-May unchanged.

RAPESEED is in good demand with prices 1 anna above yesterday all round.

POPPY SEED.—Firm without change.

SEEDS—London quotes—

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed ..... 45s.
April, Antwerp, sellers firm.
Brown Rapeseed ..... 41s. 6d.
April-May, Hamburg, sellers firmer.
Linseed 49s. 3d.
April-May, Havre, business done strong.

FREIGHTS.—The market is closed on account of the death of Mr. Max Denso, who for many years was a popular and thriving Merchant in Karachi, and for some years past a well known Freight Broker in Bombay.

COALS.—Dull, with nothing doing.

COTTON—The market is quiet with little doing to-day.

	Rs.
Fine Bengals ready	215-217
F. G. " "	208
" " May	217-219
" Janurry (1901)	172
Broach, Fine, ready	230
" Good "	225
" " March (1901)	196-198
Good Bhownuggur ready	220
" Madras Westerns	217-218
" S. G. Dharwar	235

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales, sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 13-32d.—1-32d. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5-18	5-15	5-7	4-30	4-21
—3-64	—1-16	—1-16	—1-32	—1-32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	15,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 "
Do Continent	28,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 3-4 unchanged.
Futures, month of July	9-20—3
do do October	8 08—1
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	830,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	310,000 "
" " France and Continent	150,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	630,000 "
" " Interior Ports	280,000 "

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	51,000
" Sold for Exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	84,000
" Actual Exports	8,000
" Week's Imports	680,000
" Stock	639,000
SURATS—Week's Sales	100
Sold on Speculation	100
" Stock	1,000
Afloat American	120,000
" Indian	1,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	419
Barsee and Nugur	251
Berar	115
Total Oomras	785
Hingunghat	110
Dholera	69
Broach	12
Compta and Dharwar	58
Westerns	332
Benaals	69
American	
Total	1,423

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay during the week:—

	cwts.
Wheat	1,271
Linseed	5,473
Rapeseed	6,149
Gingellyseed	722
Poppyseed	655
Groundnuts	
Castorseed	299
Rice	10,515
Myrabollams	2,312

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 7-16 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 1-4 unchanged
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2 "
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris	25-21 "
Exchange on London at New York	4-86 3-4 "
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent, unchanged	
Discount Short London Bills 3 7-8 per cent plus 1-8	
Discount Indian Bank Bills, 3 3-4 per cent, unchanged	

Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 2,20,000 1-3 31-32.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 32,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot E 5 13-32d unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

April.	Apl-May	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.	Jany-Feb.
5-20	5-17	5-9	4-31	4-21

plus 1-32 plus 1-32 plus 1-32 plus 1-64 unchanged.

Total visible supply	2,960 000 bales
" of which East Indian	45,000 "
" Stock in London	3,000 "
" Quantity in sight	8 190,000 "

SEEDS.—London quotes—

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed ..... 44s. 0d.
April-May, Dunkirk. Buyers firm.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	10,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Do to Continent	27,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of July	9-27 plus 7
Do do October	8-10 plus 2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 7.

10 p.m.	78·3

SUNDAY.—APRIL 8.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches: 29·863
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNE, ESE, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 206

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—March 31, at Rangpur, the wife of John Clark, I.C.S, of a daughter.
McMORRAN—April 1, at 20, Theatre Road, the wife of T McMorran, of a daughter.
PARKER—March 31, at Abbeyfeale Cottage, Simla, the wife of H R Parker, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHAMARETT—April 1, at Kotah, of heart disease, Frederick Henry, the dearly beloved father of A King Chamarett, Postal Department, Pachmarhi, and other sons, aged 53 years and 7 months.
CUTTRISS—April 2, of blood poisoning, Edith Janet, the beloved wife of C A Cuttriss, fourth daughter of the late Dr D Hayter, M D, and the dearly loved sister of Mrs Maud Bailey.
HANKIN—April 1, at Khankwa, Amy, the beloved wife of W E Hankin, District Superintendent of Police.
MAIN—April 3, at the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, the wife of J A Main, Esq. (of Messrs A and J Main and Co, Ld, Glasgow.)
WHITE—March 26, at Kurseong, after a long illness, Ion Grove White, Captain, 15th Bengal Lancers, Adjutant, H E The Viceroy's Body Guard, aged 31.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900.

THE death of General Villebois de Mareuil, killed in a skirmish at the village of Boshof, is a more serious blow to the Boers than even the loss of five companies of some of our best troops on the previous day at Reddersburg. Following so soon after the death of Joubert, and the capture of Cronje, it will seriously compromise the operations for the defence of Pretoria, which had been confided to this singularly able and energetic French officer. The masterly defence of Colenso and the skilful manœuvres on the Tugela, which again and again foiled the utmost efforts of General Buller, proved the capacity of the strategist who has perished in an obscure encounter. It is difficult to understand how the Chief of the Staff, charged with such important duties, came to be surrounded at the head of some sixty or seventy men beyond the reach of help. On the other hand it is equally difficult to account for the isolated position of three companies of the Irish Rifles and two companies of mounted infantry at Reddesburg, some twenty miles east of Bethany Station. There they were surrounded by a force of Boers said to be 3,000 strong. The resistance of the British force, some six hundred men, all told, was continued from before noon on the 3rd April until 9 a.m. on the 4th. General Gatacre who was ordered to proceed to Reddersburg found no trace of the missing companies, whence it was inferred that all had been made prisoners. If there had been continuous fighting for some twenty-four hours, it might be presumed that there would be sufficient trace of the killed and wounded. The later information that eight were killed and thirty-three wounded is difficult to reconcile with the statement that the resistance was prolonged from the noon of one day, to nine in the morning of the next, especially since the Boers had five guns and outnumbered the British by more than five to one. Two officers were among the killed and two wounded, while eight were taken prisoners. This disaster occurred some forty miles nearly due south, of Bloemfontein. Rouxville, about seventy miles south-east of Bloemfontein, has been evacuated, the Boers being in the vicinity in considerable strength.

It is evident from what has happened that the enemy is still much stronger in the south of the Free State than was supposed, and that they are not in any hurry to make their way to the north. In the last week of March Lord Roberts, influenced by the statement that many burghers desired to surrender, sent out small columns in various directions to register names, take over arms, and complete the pacification of the country. Subsequently it was found that the disposition to surrender was by no means general, and that even those who had taken the oath to abstain from further hostility as the condition of their being allowed to return to their farms, were sullen and disaffected and would require to be watched. The flying columns were, in the nature of things, isolated in a hostile country. Colonel Broadwood was forced to retreat, and his command was severely handled at the Bloemfontein Waterworks before the Seventh Division could come to his help. He lost seven guns, a large convoy and over 400 men. Apparently it was to escape a similar fate that our troops were withdrawn from Rouxville to Beestekraal. The activity of the Boers around Bloemfontein and to the southward is acknowledged to be unexpected. It is difficult to suppose that it has for its object only the terrorising of the Freestaters who had submitted, especially as it has been found that these latter are by no means in a submissive mood. It is more probable that the object is to harass our line of communications and strike the isolated columns when opportunity offers. Their presence at Reddersburg threatens the railway line and bridges over the Riet River, and consequently endangers the line of communications. Troops and horses are arriving daily at Bloemfontein in considerable numbers. There is as yet, no indication of an immediate advance on Kroonstadt. As a preliminary to that operation, the Boers in the mountainous country between Wynberg and Senakal will have to be dispossessed. This region, as has been already stated, resembles that between Colenso and Ladysmith. With the immense forces available, Lord Roberts may decide to contain the troops in the hilly country, while he moves on Kroonstadt and thus advances a further stage on the road to Pretoria.

The latest explanation of the delay in the advance is that Lord Roberts is awaiting the arrival of the warm clothing necessary for the comfort and health of the troops during the approaching winter. The Transvaal plateau being some six or seven thousand feet high, there is a difference of 70 degrees in the temperature of night and day. Without suitable protection in the way of clothing and tents, this extreme variation of temperature is fruitful of pneumonia to the unacclimatised. Cardigan jackets and flannel under-clothing have been indented for and committees of noble ladies in England have solicited contributions to supplement the efforts of the War Office to supply these necessaries of life to the 250,000 men now serving on South Africa. The season when the horse sickness will make itself most severely felt is approaching, and to meet that danger 12,000 remounts are on their way to the Cape, none too many if it should happen, as it frequently does, that the terrible pest wipes out about 80 per cent. of the new arrivals. A mortality on this scale would seriously interfere, not only with the mobility of the troops, but with the efficiency of the transport arrangements for columns at a distance from the railways. It is now beginning to be realised that the much criticised War Office authorities were not unduly despondent when they fixed upon September as the earliest period for the termination of the war. Whatever difficulties may intervene, the country are fully satisfied that Lord Roberts and his Chief of the Staff will bring the war to a successful conclusion in the shortest possible space of time. Their task will be lightened by the fact that three of the enemy's best generals have been removed, two by death and one by capture, while every day increases the British resources in men and material.

THE prefatory chapter of the report of the administration of the Abkari Department strongly suggests the oft-quoted chapter on Snakes in Iceland. One of the paragraph headings is "Changes during the year," and beneath it we read that the systems under which country spirit farms were managed during the year were the same as in the previous year. The systems for realising the revenue from toddy were also the same. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax and the rates of still-head duty also remained the same. The author is Dr. John Pollen. It is now the practice of the Department to give at the beginning of its report a short explanatory account of the system of opium and hemp-drugs administration for the benefit of the uninitiated, and the report is so lucidly set forth that, unlike many official documents, it is interesting reading. The sources of the Abkari revenue of Bombay are the manufacture and sale of country liquor, which term is, for present purposes, to be understood as exclusive of malt liquors brewed in India; and special descriptions of liquors, the manufacture and sale of malt liquors and of certain special descriptions of country liquors exceed at rates leviable under the Indian Tariff Act on liquors imported from foreign countries, the sale of foreign liquors, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs other than opium or preparations of opium. The country liquor taxed and consumed is of two kinds, viz., distilled spirit and toddy, the sap of the palm tree. All this is included in the very comprehensive word Abkari. Bombay consumes both mhowra flower spirit and toddy, so also do Salsette and Bassein, but throughout Ratnagiri and in the coast talukas of Kanara toddy is preferred, and the sale of mhowra spirit is only permitted at such shops as the Collector may specify. Although wholesome restrictions are placed on the country liquor trade it is most lucrative to Government and in the year reported upon the value to the provincial revenue was over eighty-four lakhs of rupees. Imported liquor yields less than a lakh and a half, a smaller sum than the intoxicating drugs bring in. From these figures it may appear at first glance that enormous quantities of liquor are consumed. Such however is not the case, and the incidence of taxation per head of the population is only eight and a half annas. The rate fluctuates very greatly however over the Presidency. In Bombay City the incidence of taxation amounts to Rs. 3-8, whilst in Kaira it is eight pies only. Last year in Broach the incidence of taxation was nine annas and in Kaira nine pies. The attention of the Commissioner was drawn to this extraordinary difference, and he very shrewdly remarks that it is due to the diversity of the conditions and habits of the people. The drinking propensities and capacities of the people of Broach are greater than those of the Kaira district. The drinking population of Kaira consists of people who earn between two annas and four annas per diem, while those in Broach earn between four and twelve. So there is nothing very extraordinary in the difference after all, for it is almost an Abkari axiom—unfortunately so, says Dr. Pollen—that the higher the wages earned by the labouring classes the greater the consumption of liquor. The quantity of foreign liquor imported into Bombay during the past year was a million and a half gallons, an increase in the previous year of over three hundred thousand gallons, while the issues of country brewed ale fell slightly. The English however tried to cut out Indian rivals, and the soldiers preferring the English product, the result is as shown. Whisky, brandy, wines and liquors all come in larger quantities, but we are asked to believe that the fact does not reflect on the sobriety of the people, the liquor being consumed not as a beverage but as a prophylactic against plague. One of the earliest plague specialists prescribed the consumption of alcohol and tobacco with a view to keeping plague at bay, and many people have expressed their gratitude to that wise doctor who has thus given his countenance to their besetting sin, and furnished them with a plausible reason for indulging in more copious libations.

THE brilliant services of the Australian troops in South Africa give considerable interest just now to the subject of Australian military defence. In New South Wales the military spirit has been very much developed by the events in South Africa, 1,950 men and 1,750 having been already sent from that Colony, while of the additional 2,000 men asked for, New South Wales would contribute from 700 to 800 men. Mr. Lyne, the Premier of the Colony, has pointed out that the absence of these men does not denude New South Wales of the power of defending herself. A return prepared shows that there are 200,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, who could be called upon for the defence of the Colony, and of these 90,000 could be expected to carry arms and use them. In the meantime it is interesting to note the system that prevails for the defence of the Australian Colonies, each of which, until the establishment of Federation, has its own independent system, though all are somewhat similar. The defence forces of New South Wales consist of permanent troops, partially-paid troops, volunteers and naval volunteers. At the end of December, 1898, the actual strength of the military forces of the Colony was 7,222 of all ranks, making with about 1,500 rifle club reservists, a total of 8,722 men. The permanent force numbered 737 men of all ranks, and the partially-paid and volunteer troops consisted of 6,443 men, exclusive of chaplains and medical officers. Lancers, Mounted Rifles, Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery Field Engineers, Submarine Mine Engineers, Electric Engineers, Infantry, Army Service Corps and Army Medical Corps are included in the partially-paid troops. The volunteers, who are admitted between the ages of 18 and 40 years, comprise a regiment of Australian Volunteer Horse, and several corps of infantry, including the National Guard, St. George's Rifles, Scottish Rifles and Irish Rifles. Pay is granted to all ranks on a sliding scale. Gunners, sappers and privates receive 8s. each for a whole-day parade, 4s. for a half-day parade, and 2s. for a night parade. Every volunteer who passes through the musketry course and qualifies as a marksman receives in addition a grant of 12s., and on qualifying at the end of the year as an efficient he gets a further sum of £1. 12s. If he be a submarine miner, however, he is granted £2 for efficiency and £2 16s. for extra proficiency. Two bodies of naval volunteers have been enrolled with the view of assisting the Australian Squadron if desired. They are given a small annual payment and are useful in providing a reserve from which crews can be drawn for the three vessels of the auxiliary squadron which are laid up in peace time. The Naval Brigade consists largely of time-expired men of the Royal Navy, discharged from the ships on the Australian station and numbers 832 officers and men. They are at present handicapped for lack of facilities for drilling at sea. The Naval Artillery Volunteers, which form the second arm of the naval service, are trained in the use of the torpedo, and would be very serviceable in the defence of the harbour. This corps numbers 225 officers and men. The Colony also has a couple of torpedo boats, efficiently manned. The growth of the military spirit in New South Wales has given rise to the feeling that boys should be taught military drill in the schools. The Government of the Colony intend to bring in a Bill to encourage young men to join the military forces. They are to be taught drill, to be given ammunition, and be taught the art of warfare in camp. The rise of this martial spirit is altogether an interesting sign that the Colonial military system is about to be greatly developed, and if the other Colonies follow the example of New South Wales the fighting power of Australasia will be considerably increased.

THE meteorological conditions to date have been favorable for the setting in at the usual time this year of normal rains which, if they fall, should put a limit to the present famine. The only cause for anxiety is the occurrence of an unusually late snow-fall on the outer ranges of the Himalayas, which if continued will be liable to retard the advance of the monsoon winds. As yet, however, the amount of this snow-fall has not been sufficient to do much harm. We are informed that heavy rains have fallen in the Himalayas and have extended to Umballa.

LADY CURZON left the Viceregal camp at Lalkua on Wednesday on a three days' visit to Naini Tal, where her Excellency is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady MacDonnell.

THE Viceroy's tour, as finally revised, shows that his Excellency will arrive at Dera Ismail Khan on the 18th; halt on the 19th; arrive at Bannu on the 21st; halt on the 22nd; arrive at Kohat on the morning of the 24th; leave at 2 p.m. the following day for Kushalgarh; thence by train to Simla, arriving at 5 p.m. on the 27th.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN and Sir Edward Law are the only members of the Viceroy's Council at present in Simla. Sir Power Palmer, Provisional Commander-in-Chief, will arrive there next Tuesday.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Egypt were Sir A. Strachey, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and Lady Strachey; Sir William Rattigan, Q.C., and Lady Rattigan; Sir Henry Tichborne; Mrs. Annie Besant; Lieutenant Colonel C. Hoskyn, R.E., Commanding Bombay Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Carleton, R. A. M. C.; Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Watkis, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters; Colonel A. Porcelli, Commanding Royal Engineers, Agra; Mr. J. A. Robertson, Examiner of Accounts, Bengal, and others.

SIR W. CUNINGHAM, Foreign Secretary, leaves Simla on Sunday to join the Viceregal party at Amritsar.

A RECRUDESCENCE of plague has occurred at the village of Lodhipur in the Jullundur district. A fresh village named Bhan has also been attacked.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 186. The number of fresh cases of plague reported was 103, and 89 deaths from the same cause were brought to light.

HEAVY rain fell in the Simla hills on Tuesday, the storm extending also to the plains about Umballa and further south. This should improve prospects in the latter quarter.

MR. HILL, Conservator of Forests, has proceeded from England to Penang on the termination of his leave, his services having been lent to the Straits Government for a few months.

UNDER instructions from Head-quarters the armourers of Native Infantry regiments will attend the nearest arsenals for instruction in the mechanism of the Lee-Enfield rifle immediately.

THE Secretary of State has ruled that all families of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men ordered to South Africa are to remain in India, except the widows and children of those who die on service.

AN estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,99,800, for constructing a road from Nuzvid to Tiruvur, Kistna District, has been sanctioned, and the work has been ordered to be included in the programme of famine-relief works.

IT has, we understand, been practically settled that Major-General Waterfield will officiate as the Officer Commanding the Frontier Force while General Egerton is acting as Lieutenant-General in the Punjab Command.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Tuesday rose with a jump to 208. The fresh cases of plague brought to light numbered 93, and 104 deaths from the same cause were reported. The worst infected quarter is no longer Jorabagan but Colootollah.

A TELEGRAM has been despatched to the Secretary of State for India, announcing for the information of shipmasters that the colour of the masonry tower for the new light at Mangalore is to be cement grey and not white. The light will be exhibited on the 1st proximo.

ON return from furlough Captain C. P. Down acts as Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. P. Leigh, C. I. E, who goes to Peshawar to relieve the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham' C.I.E., Commissioner, proceeding on two months, leave from the 11th May.

THE Cawnpore Experimental Farm has always been interesting, but its practical usefulness has not always been so clear. It is presumable to improve matters in this regard that a revised working plan has been suggested by the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India. A special report on the subject is now being prepared by the Local Government.

THE weekly statement of plague in the Punjab dated 28th March, shows 70 fresh cases and 34 deaths, spread over the villages of Nawashar, Malpur, Jafarpur, Jathu Mozarus, Dosanjh, Dhan, Chak Husain, Jhandiali, Bhaura, and Kahwa, all in the Nawashahr "tahsil" of the Jullundur district.

As a precaution against the spread of plague, the Punjab Government has prohibited all persons from travelling to the fairs which would ordinarily be held on the 12th April at the villages of Panchnangal, Bharta, Nanowal, Mahesiana and Samudra, all in the Garshankar "tahsil" of Hoshiarpur district.

MR. TURTON SMITH, Inspector-General, Punjab Police, will probably go Home on three months' privilege leave this month, and Mr. H. W. Jackson, D.I.G., will officiate while Mr. A. J. Hammond, D.S.P., will act as Deputy Inspector-General. On Mr. Turton Smith's return Mr. Jackson will probably take privilege leave.

WE understand that the division of the East Coast Railway will be at Vizianagram, not Vizagapatam, the former being the future junction for the Raipur branch, which may be constructed and worked either by the Madras Railway or the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The latter Railway, however, will have "running powers" into Vizagapatam.

THE experience of the first few weeks during which the Hurdwar-Dehra line has been open, is very hopeful. For the week ending March 10th the earnings were 2,520 rupees, for the following week 3,640 rupees, for the following week 3,940 rupees, and for the third week 4,190, which represents a rise in the earnings per mile from 79 rupees to 131 rupees.

THE special enquiry ordered by the local Government into the allegations against the City Kotwal of Lucknow, Rai Bahadur Ganesh Persad, has ended in his committal to the sessions, heavy bail being allowed. The defence was reserved, but the Kotwal put in a written statement alleging enmity of the leading natives against him for the faithful discharge of his duties.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces Madras Command, has approved of Artillery practice of only three rounds per gun per annum being carried out from the Light-house Battery of the Madras Defences, on account of the shock to the neighbouring High Court buildings, this being the minimum number of rounds compatible with efficiency which could be accepted. The practice will be carried out whenever the High Court is closed for a holiday or on a Saturday afternoon.

THE railway authorities have at last discovered the cause of the accident to the Postal Special on the Jubbulpore line on 4th March. The Engineers all along suspected the line men, and guided by their former experience, when they were unable to discover the culprits who derailed the mail about five years ago, very wisely kept matters quiet and made inquiries secretly. The consequence is that the mate in charge of part of the line in question has been arrested on the confession of the gang men, and is now awaiting his trial.

IN consequence of a report that some fifteen Waziris had looted some native travellers travelling between Nili Kach and Kajuri Kach on the 2nd instant, and the Political Officer having notified at midnight of the same date that a large gang of Mahsuds had started for the Gomal, the Officer Commanding the Gomal outposts with another British officer and 100 rifles went out before day break on the 3rd instant, and closed the Givalrei and Manzai passes, warning the Nili Kach and jatta posts to co-operate Eleven Zilli Khels were made prisoners, one of whom had a Russian rifle, but were afterwards released. The parties from Jatta and Nili Kach posts saw no raiders.

MAJOR-GENERAL JENNINGS has caused to be published a very severe criticism of the morning field day held as Lucknow on Wednesday. The Officer Commanding the Cavalry Brigade is specially condemned for the delay in attacking the enemy until two and a half hours after they had been located, and for not catching and destroying them when they made a rush across the open. The scouting of the 3rd Hussars, he says, lacked a system of mutual support, and patrol after patrol went over the same ground and did the same thing again and again. Officers are reminded of the ordinary rules of scouting, which were neglected, and regret is expressed at the disregard of standing orders calling for the exercise of care so as not to destory or injure growing crops.

THE other day, writes the "Pioneer," we drew attention to the reward of Rs. 200 offered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the Chandargh rogue elephant in the Nimar District. This reward has already been won by Mr. G. F. Taylor, Deputy Conservator of Forests. Mr. Taylor went out with two military officers who were on a visit to Nimar. The elephant first passed near these two officers, and gave a somewhat doubtful chance at about seventy yards. They thought it better to let that chance go by, and hope for a better. The brute was soon after seen by Mr. Taylor. Its head and neck were exposed through a break in the jungle at a distance of about ninety yards. Mr. Taylor favours the shot behind the ear in the case of elephants, and determined to try his luck. The elephant seemed to suspect his presence, for it lifted its trunk and began to sniff vehemently. Mr Taylor fired, and the huge beast fell without a sound, and never made the slightest movement after. It was killed with the one shot, stone dead.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN stated in his memorandum on the Military Estimates that a sum of 90,000 rupees had been sanctioned for the formation of a reserve of mule-drivers and artificers. The regulations on the subject have now been approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The reserve of mule-drivers will be 3,500 strong, and will be formed from the present establishment of dafadars and mule-drivers, or, if the numbers of men coming forward from this establishment are insufficient, from Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans who may be voluntary attested and enrolled. Men belonging to trans-frontier tribes are ineligible. The reserve of artificers—saddlers, carpenters, blacksmiths, hammermen, bellowsboys—and shoeingsmiths will be 635 strong, and will be formed from selected men of these trades voluntarily enrolled. The period of service in the reserve as regards dafadars and drivers will be three years, and for artificers and shoeingsmiths six years, at the end of which a discharge can be claimed. Reservists are liable to be called out at all times. The mule-drivers will ordinarily be called out for thirty-one days' annual training in peace time, though this period may be reduced at the discretion of the General Officer Coremanding. Artificers will not be called out for training, but will be mustered twice a year at training centres.

THERE is a certain discreditable air of mystery the Pioneer thinks, about the announcement of the finding and sentence of a court-martial recently assembled at Ferozepore to try a conductor in the Ordnance Department on a charge of taking bribes from a contractor. The finding and sentence, reduction to the rank of private, were duly confirmed by Sir Power Palmer, but where the charges are usually printed, blanks appear in the Punjab Command General orders, and we are still left in the dark as to who offered the bribe, what firm it was that tendered the stores. We confess we cannot see any advantage whatever in such a procedure, which makes it appear as if the authorities were attempting to screen wrong-doers. When the War Office at home has lately been compelled to publish the names of contractors who merely tendered stores not up to sample, and also the officers who had wrongly passed those stores, it is surely no time for discreditable concealment in India. In the case at home there was no charge whatever of bribery, no evidence that any criminal means had been adopted. It was simply laxity on the part of the officer, which was more than severely punished by dismissal, and an attempt to save money on the part of the contractor. In the Ferozepore court-martial case, however, things were much worse. The contractor, or his agent, had actually bribed the conductor to pass stores which he evidently thought would not pass on their own merits. Clearly, then, these injuitous proceedings ought to be shown up in the full light of day, and not hushed up under the blanks of Punjab orders. It is for the military authorities to give the particulars in full. Concealment might lead to all sorts of imputations.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPTURE OF FRENCH PRISONERS BY METHUEN.

LONDON, April 8.

Many Frenchmen are among the prisoners captured by Lord Methuen at Boshof.

There is great excitement in Paris regarding them and specially regarding the death of Villebois.

It is proposed to name a street in Paris after him.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The military situation in the Free State is regarded as bewildering. Our Army is immobile at Bloemfontein, while the force of the enemy, estimated to be at least 12,000, of which Olivier's Commando is the nucleus, is securing the country far southward, overpowering or threatening outlying posts.

The formation of a town guard at Aliwal indicates that a fresh invasion is even possible.

DEFEAT OF THE BOERS AT BOSHOF.

GENERAL VILLEBOIS KILLED.

LONDON, April 6.

Lord Methuen telegraphs from Boshof as follows:—"On 5th instant surrounded General Villebois-Mareuil and Boer force, none escaped. Villebois and seven Boers killed and eight wounded, 54 prisoners."

THE MOLTKE OF THE BOERS.

[The Boer authorities persistently represented Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, late of the French Army, as the accredited attache of the French Republic. As a matter of fact, however, Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil entered the Boer Army as an active officer, with the rank of a General and with the heavy responsibility of revising and, if necessary, improving upon the plan of campaign already worked out by General Joubert. Indeed, he was entrusted with the plans for defending Pretoria.

Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil was engaged by Dr. Leyds early in September, the negotiations having taken place at De Villebois-Mareuil's castle, Bois Corbeau, in Brittany. He severed his connection with the French Army in 1896, and was at liberty to enter the services of any army he chose. His reasons for sending in his resignation to the French War Office were because he had been refused the command of the Madagascar Expedition, and because the state of affairs which predominated in the French Army, and the petty jealousies and intrigues which obtained in the Etat Major, were not to his taste.

In accepting the high post in the army of the South African Republic he was actuated by none of those sentiments which characterise the French Anglophobe. On the contrary, Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil's tastes were, in many respects, essentially English. He spoke English fluently; his daughter was under the tutelage of an English governess, and his tailor lives in a street, off Hanover-square; while during his residence in Algiers, where he held the command of a division, he used to entertain all the prominent members of the English colony.

Being, however, only fifty—and a soldier at that age is in the prime of life—and essentially a fighting man with great talents for strategy and tactics, he eagerly jumped at the offer and the tempting remuneration held out to him by Kruger's representative. At the same time he thought it advisable to keep his engagement secret in order to elude the inquisitiveness of French officialdom, with which every Gaul, be he in the military or civil service, whether active or retired, remains to some extent in touch. With the exception of his friend, Comte de Rothays, and his daughter, nobody was aware of the new career Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil was about to embark upon.

A curious fact in connection with this officer is that the important role he was about to play was obstinately ignored by those whose ambition it was to be informed on all matters. And yet it was Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil who was responsible for the tactics displayed by the Boers at Colenso on the memorable 15th of December, and to whom alone were due the conception of the plan of fighting and the distribution of the troops along and around the Tugela River. Schalk Burger was merely a figure-head, a nominal substitute for the absent General Joubert.

The French Press follows the movements of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil very closely, for which doubtless the colonel was far from being grateful. The papers attributed to him all kinds of absurd statements, of which the following is a fair sample. It is alleged to be an account in the colonel's own words of the loss of the squadron of Hussars after the battle of Glencoe.

"A regiment of Lancers (*sic*) disappeared completely in the course of a battle, and this is what happened to them:—The English Lancers after charging a Boer detachment threw themselves upon the wounded, whom they massacred and despoiled. They were engaged in this abominable work of savagery when they were surprised by a Boer commando. Seeing themselves on the point of being annihilated they raised the white flag, but in consequence of the atrocities they had been guilty of the Boers shot them down to the last man." "This example," adds this veracious journal, "has struck terror into the English, who will not recommence their atrocities." Of course, Colonel Villebois was not responible for the story.]

THE BOERS CAPTURE SIX HUNDRED MEN.

Lord Roberts telegraphs on the 5th inst. the supposed capture of three companies of the Irish Rifles and two companies of the 9th Regiment Mounted Infantry, near Reddersburg, to the eastward of Bethany station.

They were surrounded by a strong force of Boers and resisted from before noon on the 3rd inst, until nine on the morning of the 4th when they must have surrendered.

General Gatacre was despatched to Reddersburg but found no trace of them, so no doubt all have been made prisoners.

[The presence of the Boers at Reddesburg constitutes a serious menace to Lord Roberts' line of communications, for the enemy are within easy reach of the railway line and bridges over the Riet river and Kaffir spruit.]

THE CASUALTIES AT REDDERSBURG.

LONDON, April 7.

The casualties at Reddersburg were as follows:—

KILLED.

Captain Casson, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant Barclay, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Captain Dimsdale, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant Bradford, Irish Rifles.

CAPTURED.

Captain Tennant, Artillery.
Lieutenant Butler, Durhams.
Captain McWhinnie, Irish Rifles.
Captain Spencer, Irish Rifles.
Captain Kelly, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant Saunders, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant Bowen-Colthurst, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant Soutry, Irish Rifles.

Eight men were killed, 33 wounded, and the remainder captured.

The enemy's strength was 3,200 and five guns and the British 591.

THE CASUALTIES AT THE WATER-WORKS.

The total casualties in the ambuscade near the water-works were 435, viz., 8 killed, 75 wounded, and 352 missing. The latter include 25 Household Cavalry, 22 10th Hussars and 118 U Battery. The remainder were Infantry except the New Zealanders and Burma Contingent, whose number is not stated, and Roberts' Horse.

THE ENEMY NEAR BLOEMFONTEIN.

Reuter (Bloemfontein) says that parties of Boers are seen in the environs of the town.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

Reuter (Bloemfontein) says that a great number of troops and horses are arriving there daily.

It is believed that the extreme activity of the Boers round Bloemfontein and to the southward is rather of the nature of a raid for the purpose of terrorising the Free Staters who have submitted.

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM ROUXVILLE.

Our troops have withdrawn from Rouxville to Beestekraal.

The Boers are all round Rouxville.

ESCAPE OF BOER PRISONERS.

A determined attempt has been made by the Boer prisoners at Simonstown to escape and fourteen succeeded.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Lord Roberts has inspected Lumsden's Horse.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CAVALRY.

FUTURE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date London, 7th April:—

The fact that the British force at Bloemfontein is unable to cover a radius of thirty miles either north or south, also General Gatacre's inability to trace the Bethany Commando after the Reddersburg reverse, prove the absolute breakdown of the Cavalry. Indeed, one squadron is reported to have mustered only five horses in condition. Fortunately, fresh mounts are now beginning to arrive at head-quarters in large numbers. Ten thousand horses are coming from South America and are expected to land at Capetown this week.

Accounts of the affair near Bethany are scanty. It is presumed that the British regiments were detached from General Gatacre's force for the purpose of holding the railway. They had no guns and yet they neglected to throw up trenches against the enemy, who were numerous and armed with four or five guns. It is alleged that Olivier commanded the force. The Hussars, while travelling from Norval's Pont to Bloemfontein at the time, were diverted at Edenburg and ordered to assist. The result is unknown.

The newspapers speak in most deprecating terms of the lack of resource among British officers, and generally demand that Lord Roberts shall issue precise orders enjoining field entrenchments and adequate scouting. It is foreseen that the remainder of the campaign will consist of small actions, descending possibly to mere details.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, April 6.

Sipidio and Meert maintain that the firing at the Prince of Wales was not connected with politics; but merely the outcome of a foolish bet.

The following telegrams have passed between her Majesty the Queen-Empress and his Excellency the Viceroy regarding the recent attempt on the life of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

From the Viceroy to her Majesty the Queen, 5th April.—"On behalf of all India I venture to send to your Majesty our heartfelt rejoicings at the merciful escape of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales from the dastardly attempt upon his life."

From her Majesty the Queen to the Viceroy, 6th April.—"I am most grateful for the kind expressions of sympathy from all India, of which I felt assured."

THE LOSS OF THE MEXICAN.

The liner Mexican had 112 passengers on board, and all have been safely landed.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The transport Shannon has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

REVIEW OF CHILDREN IN PHŒNIX PARK.

LONDON, April 7.

Her Majesty the Queen to-day reviewed 30,000 children from all parts of Ireland in Phœnix Park.

The spectacle was most interesting and touching and her Majesty was received with rapturous enthusiasm.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

Reuter wires from Yokohama to-day that advices from Seoul state that an agreement has been concluded, whereby Russia disavows any designs to obtain a port in the Island of Quelpart, Corea promising not to concede the same to any other Power.

THE RISING IN ASHANTI.

Reuter, wiring from Accra on the 6th, says the situation at Coomassie is unchanged.

It is reported that all the Ashanti tribes are in arms.

LONDON, April 8.

Reuter wires from Accra that Governor Hodgson and his family are probably at Fort Kumasi.

Captain Armitage, of South Wales Borderers, travelling Commissioner of the Gold Coast, and Captain Leggett, of Worcester Regiment, Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, have been wounded, but no details received.

BAD NEWS FROM SWAZILAND.

The condition of Swaziland is frightful. The Queen's impis are butchering obnoxious chiefs wholesale.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, April 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie left Kobe, for Bombay, on the morning of the 7th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, the senior judge on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, being understood to be about to retire on pension, the Vakils' Association, with the co-operation of a number of solicitors and other members of the profession, have raised a subscription with a view to honour the learned judge before his departure from Bombay. It is proposed with the amount collected to have a portrait of the judge executed and placed in the High Court, and to give him a farewell entertainment before his departure at the commencement of the May vacation.

AROUND THE DOCKS.

The average Bombayite has not the smallest idea of the never-ending bustle, far from his daily haunts which makes Bombay the first port of the Empire. Go to the docks, thou sluggard, and be wise. See the modern argosies come in laden with bullion, wine, oil and sweet spices, and do not forget to observe the ship-loads of grain and cotton and coal and the variety of unpoetical merchandise which make up the commerce of a great port. Then watch the unloading and loading of ships and learn the meaning of the day's work. The endless procession of bullock-wagons, packed with bales of cotton and bags of rice, streaming in and out of the dock-gates, is itself an inspiration to industry. To-day the carts are filled with bags of rice, for the rice shipping season has set in, and drivers fill the air with their cries, urging cattle to a quicker step to keep pace with the business necessities of the hour. On the grain ships in dock, gangs of men are labouring hard with an energy greased by profuse perspiration and swear words. For here, if nowhere else, is it fully understood that time and tide wait for no man. Consider the numberless craft of all sorts that go in and out of the harbour, from the largest of modern cargo steamers to the Arab dhow, high in the stem and stern, recalling the mediæval cockle boats in which Cabot and Columbus made their voyages, and our own Drake and Frobisher and merchant adventurers sailed the seas of the world, laying the beginnings of our imperial and commercial supremacy. There are also the curious native Indian craft with their odd-looking, brown sails. And watching over all are the many-eyed white walls of the British Naval Defence Squadron. These latter lie quietly enough, but in their quiescence they look keenly alert; the port-holes stare out of the white paint like wide-eyed, sleepless sentinels. Peaceful as they lie, the staring white hulls are the guarantee that nothing shall interrupt the steady flow of that commerce which links up the ends of the earth with its centre.

It has become the merest common-place to say that the harbour of Bombay is one of the finest in the world. It has always been so, and its natural advantages have been described by numerous chroniclers from the time of the Dutch traveller, Baldæus, in 1666 down to the present. But from the natural harbour which Baldæus praised, and which even at that time was the centre of a considerable commerce with the Malabar Coast, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, there has grown up a port, with huge docks and warehouses, the centre of a commerce, vast and world-wide in extent. The two principal docks, the Prince's and Victoria, which together cover an area of 8 1-2 acres, are quite modern, but such has been the growth of the volume of trade at the port in recent years that although the Prince's Dock was opened only about nineteen years ago, and the Victoria Dock about twelve years since, a third dock is considered to be necessary. As a fact, the extent of the trade passing in and out of the port grows every year, and in spite of famine and plague the traffic at the docks last year, as shown by the revenue of the Port Trust, was the largest yet recorded. The Port Trust recently obtained sanction for an extension of sheds and jetties. The scheme also included a proposal for a branch railway line which will do away to a large extent with the necessity for bullock cart traffic, and so relieve the congestion which is now a feature of the roads in the neighbourhood of the docks. In the rice shipping season, which extends through the months of April, May and June, this cart traffic is enormous, and on one day in May, 1898, as many as 14,364 carts passed into the docks carrying 1,21,196 packages. These figures do not include the traffic passing out of the docks and are quite apart from the rail-borne produce. It is not intended that this should be an article bristling with statistics, but as it deals with industry, it is interesting to note that on an average day, with, say, 30 vessels in one dock and 28 in another, there are altogether nearly 10,000 men engaged in various ways in working cargo. A record taken a year or so ago showed 45,728 persons passing into the docks in one day, and the speed with which this stream of busy humanity moves on may be indicated by the fact that in the brisk season 2,000 carts have passed through one gate in a single hour. Yet this commerce does not represent nearly all the traffic of the docks. Large quantities of cargo are brought from coast ports and transhipped to vessels for Europe, and vice-versa, while an enormous amount of goods and produce are railed direct from the docks to their destination up-country, and in the other direction from the country to the docks.

The Prince's and Victoria Docks are the chief points towards which the commerce of Bombay gravitates. The Sassoon Dock and the other numerous Bunders are the landing and loading points for produce brought to, and conveyed from, port by the native craft which throng the harbour. Last year there were entered and cleared with cargo 56,153 vessels, representing a tonnage of 5,057,573, while 25,911 vessels of a total tonnage of 698,177 entered and cleared in ballast. Of the whole number of 82,064 vessels passing in and out of the harbour 77,294 were country craft, so that it will be seen that these vessels must deal with a very considerable amount of the local trade. Without going into a wearisome mass of figures it is enough to state that the total imports and exports of the foreign trade of Bombay during last year, excluding purely Government transactions, reached a value of Rs. 80,70,12,862. The coasting trade, which is not included in the previous figures, reached a value in imports and exports of Rs. 19,85,49,044. The development of this coasting trade has been remarkable even within the last ten years. This is clearly indicated by the revenue returns of the Bombay Port Trust. In 1890 the revenue derived by that Authority from the coasting traffic amounted to Rs. 28,000. In the year which has just closed the Trust received Rs. 3 1-2 lakhs on that account. The rise of this local trade to its present dimensions is entirely due to the enterprise of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (Shepherd and Co.) and the British India Steam Navigation Co., whose history is a proof of what energy and foresight count for in the industrial and commercial world. The recently announced retirement of Mr. J. A. Shepherd from active control over the successful line of coasting steamers which he founded, recalls the fact that the day of small beginnings is not yet to be despised. From the original little steam ferry, which Mr. Shepherd started, his enterprise grew until it now comprises a fleet of 111 vessels of all kinds, of which twenty are large steamers and twelve of a smaller class, the rest of the fleet being craft of a lesser type. In this service over 3,000 hands are regularly employed, not to speak of the number of coolies who are given casual work.

A few lines in a general article of this kind scarcely allow of anything like justice being done to the great and constantly extending enterprise of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Since the "Baltic" and the "Cape of Good Hope" started in 1857 the carrying of the East India Company's mails the British India Company has performed many a timely service for the Government. During the Mutiny, which broke out in the first year of carrying the mails, good work was done. In the Abyssinian War the compound engines of the Company's steamers were used for condensing daily supplies of water for the troops. And how the resources of the company can be relied upon was shown by the readiness with which they met the demand for ships to transport the troops from India to South Africa during September and October last year. In that service no fewer than 28 vessels of the British India Co. were chartered. After the opening of the Suez Canal it was this Company's steamer "India," which conveyed the first cargo of Indian produce by that route to England. New routes for the plying of the steamers have been contantly added to the itinerary of the Company since the Aden-Zanzibar mail service was taken up in 1872. Last year the most important extension was the establishment of a three-weekly service from Calcutta to Manilla. The Company is under contract with the Home and Indian Governments for mail services to Arabia, Persia, Burmah, East India, the Mauritius and the Seychelles and runs besides, other services to Batavia and Queensland. The vessels actually call at 100 ports and to supply the necessities of such a service, a continous commercial game of "zig-zag" is played by 123 steamers, managed by Messrs. MacKinnon, MacKenzie and Co. Since the establishment of the Company, forty-five years ago, by the late Sir William MacKinnon under the name of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company and the starting of the "Baltic" and "Cape of Good Hope" the fleet has grown until it now reaches a gross tonnage of 370,549 tons. Included in this are the "Golconda," 5,874 tons; "Dunera," 5,441 tons; "Dilwara," 1313, tons; "Avoca," 5,327 tons; and "Jelunga," 5,190 tons.

The pressure at the docks by the constantly increasing traffic which goes on there calls for more accommodation. The prospect of a third large dock is before the eyes of the Port Trust, while it has already been decided to add to the miles of sheds and warehouses. At the opening of the present rice season cloudy skies on several days and the prospect of mango showers caused much anxiety to dock officials who had thousands of bags of grain lying on the wharves, unhoused for want of room. And that too in a period of famine. As one of the officials said, "the difficulty is to deal with the tremendous traffic that we have at present even in times of famine and plague. What it will be when we get to the normal position again it is difficult to say." More facilities seem to be wanted at the docks. Take the Merewether Dry Dock as an example. That is large enough to take in the biggest vessels that come to the port. It is not big enough, by the way, to accommodate the largest type of war vessels which do not come to Bombay possibly for that reason. But, as it is, the Merewether Dry Dock is so much used that very often vessels are kept waiting their turn for two, three, or even four days before they can go in for the necessary cleaning. This means the loss of time and tide and all that they represent. And that notwithstanding the fact that the British India Company and the P. and O. Company have each a dry dock of their own, while there is also the Government Dry Dock for the vessels of the Indian Marine. Every additional facility, however small, given to merchants and shippers results in an impetus to trade. Last year the Port Trust made an arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway Company, by which a trader receiving cargo from the docks can have it laid on the rail for transmission direct to its destination without any addition to the ordinary dock charges; and that has had beneficial results. In the same way the extensions contemplated by the Port Trust in the vicinity of the docks will, doubtless, have a considerable effect on trade, apart from the large savings to merchants which are expected to accrue from them. But finality will not even then have been reached, for always trade imperatively cries for more facilities.

THE PALITANA HEIR.

A correspondent, writing from Bansda on Thursday, says:—Immediately on the receipt of a message from the Chief Karbhari and Usman of the Palitana State, containing the joyful news of the birth of an heir-apparent to Sir Mansinghji Sursinghji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Palitana, by his Chokwalla Raniji Saheb, a special durbar was held by his Highness Maha Raul Shri Pratap Singhji Gulabsinghji, Raja Saheb, Bansda State, to celebrate the auspicious occasion, in the Indra Villas Palace. It was attended by the Maharaja Saheb, Kumar Saheb Shri Natwar Singhji, Kumar Saheb Shri Kalyan Singhji of Sayla, Rao Bahadur Hargovindbhai Harnarayen Vyas, Dewan Saheb, and all the officials of the State, together with the leading men of the town. Rao Bahadur Dewan Saheb, after having explained the object of the durbar made an eloquent speech, suitable to the occasion, in which he heartily wished long life to the heir-apparent, which being done the durbar terminated with the distribution of attar-gulab, and pan-supari.

Guns were fired in honour of the event. All the offices and schools of the State were closed and sweetmeats distributed to the pupils of the schools.

Our Rajkote correspondent writes:—The auspicious news of the birth of an heir-apparent to H. H. Sir Mansinhji, K. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Palitana, by his Chowk Rani Saheb, was received here by wire yesterday. A durbar was held at Palitana which was numerously attended. Schools and offices observed a holiday, a number of prisoners were released and the poor were sumptuously fed in honour of the event. His Highness is now 38 years old and was married to the Rani Saheb in 1898, she being then about 18 or 19 years old.

Our Bhownugger correspondent writes:—H. H. the Aga Khan who arrived here the day before yesterday, en route to Jamnagar, left for the latter place yesterday morning by special train.

The police patel of Sajadiali, under Kankot, was arrested with reference to the death of a koli which, it is alleged, occurred while extorting a confession from him.

A young boy of the Lohana caste was murdered a few days ago at Tankara, under Morvi. It is said that two of his aunts and one of his uncles perpetrated this cruel deed with the help of a bhangi on account of some unpleasantness that existed in the family. H. H. the Thakore Saheb at once traced the offenders who will be shortly brought to book.

At the instance of our energetic Superintendent of Police Mr. Souter, the head constable of Pallyad, by name Jagjiwan, is put on his trial on a charge of causing the death of a woman while extorting a confession from her in connection with an offence of dacoity.

Along with other State buildings the State Manager, Rajkote, has put to sale the houses which were rented to Kumar Shri Ladhubha and his mother Bai Shri Waghelibai to afford the former the benefit and protection of the encumbered estate rules. It is said that Government have been pleased to grant a further year's extension to our Political Agent, Colonel Hunter.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, R.E., is appointed Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, vice Colonel Leach, vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonnl Andrew-Speed, Major Oldfield, and Major A. J. Welly are posted respectively to the Madras, Secunderabad and Sirhind Districts as Commanding Royal Engineers.

The first issue of 303 rifles to the Native Infantry of the Field Army will begin at once to regiments in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Districts. These should all be equipped before the end of the current month from the reserve stock in the arsenals. Steps are being taken to have full instruction in the use of the new rifle given to the Native officers and non-commissioned officers attending schools of musketry this season. Every effort will be made to instruct regiments quickly when the rifle has been issued.

In order that our readers may understand the effect of the recent changes in military organisation on the North-West Frontier, we give below a full list of the staff:—

General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, Major-General Egerton.

A. A.-G., Major R. G. Egerton, Corps of Guides.

D. A. A.-G., Captain Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers.

Commanding Peshawar District, Brigadier-General MacCall, British Service.

A. A. G. Colonel Gwatkin Staff Corps.

D. A. A.-G., Captain Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs.

Commanding Derajat District, Brigadier-General W. Hill, Staff Corps.

A. A.-G., Major Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

D. A. A.-G., Captain Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Commanding Malakand Force, Brigadier-General Raid, Staff Corps.

D. A. A. and Q.-M.-G., Captain Malcolm, 4th Gurkhas.

Kohat Kurram Force, Colonel on Staff Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, Staff Corps.

D. A. A.-G., Captain Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers.

As regards these Commands, General Egerton has been appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab; Brigadier-General MacCall is acting in Command of the Peshawar District; while Sir Edwin Elles is officiating as Adjutant-General in India.

The military authorities in the Punjab Command have expressed their approval of the manner in which the recent surprise of Maizar village in the Tochi Valley was carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Fasken, of the 2nd Sikhs. Some 500 men with four mountain guns were employed, and between 70 and 80 tribesmen were captured: Mr. Donald, Political Officer, detaining 52 of these as hostages. The column was followed up on retirement by a considerable number of tribesmen, but not a single shot was fired, the disposition of the men along the route being so well managed that the Maizar and Sheranni villagers were completely overawed. Great credit is due to Mr. Donald for initiating this surprise, and to Colonel Fasken for the manner in which the military operation was conducted. The idea is to detain the hostages with the view of securing the surrender of certain men among the Government terms imposed as a punishment for the Maizar affair in 1897.

THE FAMINE.

VISIT OF MR. DONALD SMEATON TO BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Donald Smeaton, I.C.S., C.S.I., who has been sent by the Government of India on tour as a deputation from the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund on Friday, met the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund. The object of Mr. Smeaton's visits to the head-quarters of the Provincial Relief Committees formed in Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces is to obtain information which will assist the Central Committee in distributing the funds at their disposal and to ascertain the arrangements made in each province for the local administration of relief. Mr. Smeaton left Calcutta on March 29th, and after reaching Nagpore on the 31st left that place on Wednesday, and on Thursday arrived in Bombay. The whole of the money from England and other places is being sent to Calcutta, and the principal question considered at Friday's meeting was the amount to be given to the Bombay Fund from the Central Fund. The Bombay Committee have collected a large sum on their own account, but this, of course, is inadequate for the entire necessities of the case. The Bombay Committee has been made a branch of the central organization and assuming that the total of the Central Fund would amount to about forty lakhs they applied for a grant of sixteen lakhs, but requested that this should be increased in proportion to any increase of the Central Fund. At the meeting with Mr. Smeaton there were present:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir George Cotton, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Gordundas Gokuldas Tejpal, and N. S. Glazebrook, secretary. The Bishop of Bombay, who was leaving by the afternoon train for Mahableshwar, wrote apologising for not being present.

After the question of the amount of the grant to Bombay had been discussed, Mr. Smeaton expressed the opinion that the sum asked for was a reasonable one, and that it would very likely be granted. He stated that on his return to Calcutta, he would give the application his support. The Calcutta Executive had in the meantime sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,25,000 for the Bombay Presidency and of Rs. 1,50,000 for the Native States in the Presidency. It was pointed out that money was urgently needed and to meet immediate requirements Mr. Smeaton decided to telegraph, asking the Secretary of the Central Fund at Calcutta to remit Rs. 4,00,000 immediately. This amount will be at once utilised. The objects of the Bombay Fund are:—1. To supplement the subsistence ration, which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospital, for children, and the like. 2. To provide for the maintenance of orphans. 3. To relieve the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied, as it must be, by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of, the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved. 4. To restore to their original position, when acute distress has subsided, those who have lost their all in the struggle and to give them a fresh start in life. A subject that was discussed at some length at that meeting was the heavy mortality among cattle. It was eventually decided to address a circular to Collectors and Commissioners pointing out that as the grant for object No. 4 of the Fund,—*i.e.*, "restoring to their original position those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life"—would be much larger than in the famine of 1897, it would be desirable to ascertain whether it would not be possible for the Local Committees to buy cattle out of the grants made for the purposes of object No. 4 and lend these cattle to the ryots. The cattle, it is proposed, should be kept at the expense of the Fund and lent to the ryots and not given to them as was the case in 1897, as the funds at the disposal of the Committee will not suffice to do as was done in the last famine, a considerably larger number of cattle having died this time from starvation and disease. A couple of oxen will be lent to a ryot, and when he has tilled his plot of ground, the cattle will be taken from him and lent for such period as may be decided upon to some other ryot. Each taluka or sub-committee could, out of its grant of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000, purchase a certain number of cattle, and by lending them judiciously could afford great assistance to the poor agriculturists.

THE FAMINE GRAIN FUND.

Sardar Khanbahadur Cassum Haji Mitha and his son, Mr. Sulleman, have been able to secure further assistance towards the Famine Grain Fund, started by them on an appeal being made from various villages on behalf of the starving famine-stricken. The subjoined is the list of contributions:—For Ajmere: Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Rs. 25; Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed, Rs. 50; Ismail Cassam Camadia, Rs. 15; Osman Haji Hassum, Rs. 10; Abdul Latif Amba, Rs. 7; Pragji Hirji and Co., Rs. 51; Haji Aba Haji Sumar, Tyab Aba, Tar Mahomed Ahmed, Haji Ali Mahomed Hassain, Dalal Bhuvanidas, Osman Mahomed, Issa Moti Mathai and Cassum Noor Mahomed, each Rs. 2; Rao Bahadur Sadashiv, Jusab Hushen, Haji Jusab Haji Ali and Sivj Nathoo, Rs. 5 each: Davnad Ali, Rs, 3; Ismael Salemahomed Rs. 4; Haji Hasam Osman, Haji Tar-Mahomed, Jan Mahomed and Mussa Haji Mahomed, Re. 1 each. The following gentlemen have subscribed bags of rice specified against their names: Ora Ibramji Noorudin, 10; Sha Viram Kanaji, Marwari Telakchand Hukamchand, Alimahomed Aba Juma, Sha Punsey Ludha, Byramji Bhicaji, Jehangir Furdunji Karaka, Jusab Haji Mahomed, Haji Cassam Jusab, Sha Gangji Narsey and Thakar Kuvarji Ladha, 5 bags of rice each, Kara Amed and Sha Meghji, 4 bags each; Omar Ali Mahomed, Dalal Madhavji Hirji and Sardar Haji Omar Jamal, 2 bags each; Khoja Shivji Natha, Marwari Shivnaraen, Habib Varid and Co., and Naranji Jetha, 1 bag each. Bags of rice for Broach; Memon Jusab Haji Mahomed, Kuverji Ladha and Haji Cassam Jusab, 5 bags each; Kara Ahmed and Meghji Ghella, 4 bags each; Mowji Devchand, 3; Madhowji Hirji and Omer Alimahomed, 2 bags each; Naranji Jetha, Habib Varid and Marwari Shivnarain, 1 bag each. The following sums have also been received: Naoraji Pestanji Vakil, Rs. 25; Pragji Hirji and Co., Rs. 51; Ahmed Peer Mahomed, Rs. 12; Haji Jusab Haji Abba, Jusab Hasan, Issa Omar and Rao Bahadur Sadashiv Shivram Deshmukh, Rs. 5 each; Ismael Sale Mahomed, Rs. 4; Dawan Dyal, Rs. 3; Kasam Noor Mahomed, Haji Issa Moti, Osman Ahmed, Bnawanidas Veramul, Haji Ali Mahomed Hassam, Haji Tar Mahomed Hamid, Rs. 2 each; Mussa Haji Mahomed, Haji Tar Mahomed Jan Mahomed and Haji Cassam Osman, Re. 1 each. Bags of grain for Gurghadh: Tilakchand Hukamchad, Jusab Haji Mahomed, Haji Cassam Jusab and Kuverji Ladha, 5 bags each; Mughji Ghella, and Kara Mahomed, 4 bags each; Manji Devchund and Darla Gulabrai, 3 bags each; Omer Ali Mahomed and Madhovji Hirji, 2 bags each; Dalal Shivnarayen, Habib Varid, Naranji Jetha and Gangji Tahi, 1 bags each. The following sums also have been received: Teyab Aba, Haji Tar Mahomed Ahmed, Haji Ali Mahomed Hasam, Bhavanidas Veramul, Osman Mahomed Issa Moti and Kassane Noor Mahomed, Rs. 2 each; Moosa Haji Mahomed and Haji Cassam Osman, Rs 1 each; Dawan Dayal, Rs. 3; Ismail Sale Mahomed, Rs. 4; Haji Jusab Haji Aba, Haji Tar Mahomed Jan Mahomed, Jusab Hasen, Issa Omer and R. B. Sadashiv, Rs. 5 each; Ahmed Peer Mahomed, Rs. 12; Ahmedkhan Alashkan and Sabu Sidick, Rs. 25 each; and Pragji Hirji and Co; Rs. 51.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Arlie," in your last Thursday's issue, is perfectly justified in bringing to the notice of the railway authorities the necessity of having a third-class carriage for lady passengers, placed somewhere in the middle of the train in addition to the one near the brake van. The present accommodation is not only insufficient but is also dangerous in the hot season, to allow female passengers to be crammed up in one carriage.

At present, all the carriages of the trains are always full and that scavengers, sweepers, &c., should come in and sit close by respectable and well and clean dressed people travelling by third-class carriages is not comfortable, I believe, this grievance can be redressed by keeping a third class compartment reserved for these people.

It is, at the same time, shocking for a lady (who cannot afford to travel by first or second class on account of her moderate means) to sit next to any shabbily dressed woman. But if the suggestion of "Arlie" is carried out by the railway authorities the present third-class compartment for females will not be overcrowded as it is very often at present, and thus ladies travelling by third-class will not feel themselves inconvenienced. If the railway authorities bring about this change, they will be conferring a great boon on the

FAIR SEX.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE COMING DERBY.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

LONDON, March 23.

The Newmarket correspondent of the "Sporting Chronicle" writes:—Recent market returns on the Derby show Forfarshire in the light of first favourite, but at what I consider very cramped odds, seeing the time to elapse before the race comes on for decision. In my opinion it is all the odds proffered against Mr. Dewar's colt winning even if he keeps well throughout his preparation. Moreover, should the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas be engaged in the Derby, he is almost certain to usurp the position of Forfarshire in the wagering. Though the latter is remarkably well, and setting down nicely to a proper preparation, I for one, should be very loth to support him in his absurd price, or advise anyone else to do so. I feel confident, provided he progresses ever so favourably, that Forfarshire will not be any better favourite. Again, there cannot be such a vast difference between him and Lord William Beresford's gelding, Democrat, as, although the latter succumbed by a head in the Imperial Stakes at Kempton Park when in receipt of 3lb from Mr. Dewar's colt, it is not generally known, that the American gelding was somewhat heavily handicapped otherwise. In the first place, Democrat did not leave here for Kempton Park until the morning of the race, and, as there was a serious delay of the train during the journey, he only arrived just in time to be unboxed and saddled right away. From this the unbiassed will admit that good grounds exist for making excuses on behalf of the American gelding. Had the rivals met either in the Middle Park or Dewhurst Plates, my impression is that Democrat would have proved the victor, as there can be no denying that he proved himself an out and out good animal in each of these races. That Forfarshire has made as much improvement in appearance since last seen in Public as Democrat I do not dispute, the first-named being a big, fine, upstanding animal. All the same, he has a somewhat plain look about him, and to my thinking is a trifle straight in front and just a bit high on the leg, while in his slow paces he carries his head up in the air. This gives him a peacocky look. These little imperfections, if such they may be termed, are certain not to escape the notice of critics when they come to scan the colt. All the same, his formation and ganeral appearance are not certain to militate against him winning the Derby if he has the merit. If Democrat keeps well up to the eventful day I think he will of a surety hold his own with Mr. Dewar's colt, and should the American and the Rowley Mile prize there is no doubt that he will be raised to the position of favourite for the Derby. For looks and quality Democrat has no superior amongst the "Guineas" and Derby candidates, and but few, if any, equals so far as perfect action is concerned. The statement made in certain journals that Blacksmith was better than him last year is totally untrue. Democrat was far and away the best of Lord William Beresford's two-year-olds, and thought he may perhaps be just a trifle slack in his loins he will, I think, be found far and away the best three-year-old in Huggin's team, if not in the country.

Lord Marcus Beresford and Lord Charles Montague have recently been witnessing the gallops done by the Prince of Wales's colts, Diamond Jubilee and Fitzsimmons, and likewise the work such as O'Donovan Rossaf Simonswood, The Gorgon, Dum Dum, Spartacus, and other three-year-olds in the Egerton House team have undergone. These animals look uncommonly well, and show some improvement in appearances since last year. Whether they have developed in merit to the same extent renains to be verified. Diamond Jubilee will have to do so before he can be expected to catch up to Democrat, as he appeared to beat the brother to Persimmons easily at the finish of the Dewhurst Plate. With every confidence I pronounce in favour of the superiority of the American gelding over all distances and courses against Diamond Jubilee this year. Respecting the "dark" Fitzsimmons it can truthfully be stated that he is a great, goodlooking colt with superb action, and is a most promising animal. What his real merits are is an altogether different question and must remain so until after he has been thoroughly wound up and put to the test. The son of St. Simon and Merrie Lassie may be one of the best three-year-olds in training for all that any one knows to the contrary, or he may be worthless. Should he turn out so bad his breeding, looks, and style will belie him, and on this account I entertain the belief that Fitzsimmons should be looked upon as a promising outsider for the "Guineas" and Derby. A three-year-old that shows great improvement is, Captain Kettle, owned by Mr. Wallace Johnstone, and trained by John Dawson, sen., at Warren House. It is a very moot question whether this good-looking son of Buccaneer and Comette was ever caught at his best last year. It is known that he was highly tried some time before he made his debut at Ascot in the New Stakes, in which the form he displayed satisfied his trainer that the colt was not himself, and though he afterwards proved successful in the July Stakes he was out of all form. Having wintered well, and progressed most favourably, Captain Kettle is just the kind of animal to turn out dangerous to the cracks in the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby. Mandi still presents an unfurnished appearance, and is evidently a colt that must have time given him. Provided this is done, I shall be deceived if he fails to turn out very useful by autumn. Grebe, an half-brother to Eager, trained in the Green Lodge stable, belongs to the "dark" division. As the colt has not done any galloping his capabilities are unknown. On looks, Grebe does not impress me in the least; in fact, I shall be surprised if he ever develops into anything above a third-rater. Bonarosa, who since last autumn has been transferred from Chesterfield House and placed under the charge of F. W. Day at Lowther House, has been cured of his bad habits, and show considerable improvement. That Bonarosa was a very smart two-year-old on the day he won the Woodcote Stakes at the Epsom Summer Meeting there can be no question, and, though I cannot bring myself to believe in his being capable of winning either the "Guineas" or the Derby, he will, nevertheless, if he keeps well, be certain to distinguish himself ere the flat-racing season terminates.

Durham having defeated Cumberland in the re-play for the Northern Championship will now have to meet Devon, the holders of the title, and the victors in the South country divisions of the tournament. It is not likely that any change whatever will be made in the constitution of the Durham team; and indeed it would be difficult to strengthen the side that overcame Lancashire so handsomely, and on Saturday scored a victory, by a narrow score, it is true, but still proved unmistakably superior to Cumberland at Aspatria. As is well known, Saturday next or Saturday, the 31st instant, have been proposed, unofficially, of course, as convenient alternative dates by Devon, and Exeter is most frequently mentioned as the scene of the contest. Now, seeing that the Durham Cup-ties are in arrears, and the Cup ties are very important events to club football, it may be found, writes our Newcastle correspondent, that Easter Monday will be more acceptable to the North-countrymen, and that Durham have no objection whatever to going to Plymouth, which, with all respect to Exeter, the "Queen of the West," is recognised in the North as the real heart of Devon football. Playing at Easter, Durham could travel on the Saturday, rest on the Sunday, and be fit to give a good account of themselves on Easter Monday, when probably the game would attract a record crowd at Plymouth.

The casualties in the Scotch-English Rugby International at Edinburgh were more serious than usual; in fact, there were never so many stoppages in past games for injuries. On the English side Robinson went right to bed after the game, suffering from concussion, and did not move out of it till ten on Sunday morning, being unable to attend the dinner. Forrest, the other wing three-quarter on the English side, had a finger broken, while Shooter's foot was severely hurt and Gamlin was winded. The man most seriously affected on the Scotch side was M'Ewan, the famous forward, who, like Robinson, retired to rest after the game, and did not appear at the dinner, which was no doubt a disappointment to many. The dinner, however, passed off well, and

had associated with it the usual Scotch features—the bagpipes, &c.—which, as usual, were very welcome.

Although Gloucestershire did not do so well in the Rugby County Championship Competition this season as last, the full record is slightly more favourable. Seven matches were again played, and of these four were won and three were lost, against three wins, two losses, and two draws. Then sixty-four points were scored by the county, and sixty by their opponents. The four friendly games were certainly more successful than the three in the championship, for while only one of the latter was won, only one of the former was lost. No fewer than forty men played for the county, and the changes were most frequent amongst the backs. W. Needs and F. Chanon, of Bristol, alone figured in all the engagements. The prospects of Gloucestershire are decidedly more encouraging than they have been for some time, because there is no dearth of young and promising players in all departments.

Unlike those at Oxford the Cambridge University sports were splendidly contested this year. Save in the High Jump and Weight all the events produced highly satisfactory results, some verging upon the sensational. Under the latter category may be classed Hinds "Hundred" in 9-4-5 and Worthman's "Half" in 1-58. Speaking frankly I have my doubts about the first-named performance, albeit the Old Uppingham sprinter certainly ran grandly. Jack White (the C.U.A.C., professional) thinks he did about a yard outside evens, and he is about correct. Anyway, it was the fastest piece of running seen at Fenner's for many a long year, and Thomas (Oxford) will have to be in quite his best trim to beat him. Worthman only beat Graham by four feet in the "Half," so that two Cantabs are at present equal to doing considerably under two minutes for that distance. This puts one in mind of the palmy days of F. J. K. Cross, W. Pollock-Hill, and A. G. Lemaure at Oxford. Other capital performances were those of Shanks in the "Quarter" (51 1-2, Cocksbort in the Mile (4-26 2-5), Jones in the long Jump (22-5 3-4). Paget-Tomlinson in the Hurdles (16 1-5), and Hartley in the Hammer (105-3). On paper from the Cantabs look like beating their rivals pretty easily on the 30th inst.; but I am not so sure of that. It must be remembered that many dark blue cracks did not compete at all, while others—and perhaps it was as well—were far from fit. That they are rapidly getting into form, however, was made patent during the week. D. C. Cowan gave a further taste of quality in his college sports, while Henderson (Trinity) and Bulkeley (Keble) high-jumped 5ft. 10in. and 5ft. 8in. respectively. Besides this, Bosanquet (Oriel), Oxford's second string for the Hammer, threw 108ft. 6in. and Kelly (Lincoln) showed vast improvement in long jumping. With Hollins, Struben, Parkes, &c., in evidence at Queen's Club, a very different showing should be made by the Oxonians.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DAMAGE TO A CONSIGNMENT OF CEMENT.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN AND OTHERS VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 4,169-14-5 for damages alleged to be done to a consignment of cement. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

Captain John Hand was re-called, and further examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He said he had attended the survey daily and was able to state that each of the casks were bored. Only forty-two were found to be damaged. The Port Trustees intimated that they were prepared to take over those casks. The charges made in the counterclaim were sanctioned by the Port Trustees, and according to the scale passed by Government.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, Captain Hand said he was responsible to the trustees that goods landed at the docks were not damaged. The tarpaulins were first put on on the 18th April. He said that on the information he received from Mr. Conroy on the morning of the 20th. The statement in his letter to Messrs. Garlick and Co., on the 21st, to the effect that the casks had been protected by tarpaulins ever since they were landed was incorrect. That statement was made on the information of Mr. Convoy and the shed manager. That was before he had received any complaint from the plaintiffs. It did not strike him as being strange that such an incorrect statement should have been made. He was under the impression when writing to the plaintiffs that the landing had been completed on the 18th. He subsequently found it had been finished on the 17th. He saw the casks covered on the morning of the 19th. He said that from memory. The statement in his letter of the 5th May to the effect that the cement had been covered by superior dock tarpaulins for several days before the heavier rain of the 19th, 20th April was incorrect. He had made a mistake in regard to the number of days. He had intended by that letter to convey the impression that the single tarpaulins had been on for several days before the rain fell, to protect them from the dew. His memory in this particular case was more likely to be correct than his correspondence. The rain that fell at the docks in April last was not expected. When he went to bed on the 19th he did not expect rain to fall. The tarpaulins had only been put on the 18th to protect them from the dew and not from expected rain. He had seen the casks covered with double tarpaulins on the 20th, but could not remember if he had any letter to prove it. He had witnesses to prove it.

Mr. Lang: Any other witness besides your subordinates?

Captain Hand: Yes, one who is employed by a contractor in the dock. Witness continuing said the holes in the bored barrels had been allowed to remain open till Thursday last, when he had them closed up as he heard they were likely to injure the contents.

Mr. Helms, shed supervisor and other dock officials were then examined to prove that the casks were properly protected with good sound tarpaulins. One of the witnesses in cross-examination said in April 1899 there were no tarpaulins with holes in them in stock. There were unsound tarpaulins now at the docks.

Nowroji Hormusji, the shed manager, while refusing to admit that the cement had been damaged, admitted that if goods were damaged outside his shed, he would be liable to blame and perhaps dismissal. When Mr. Christiansen came to see the casks, they were covered with tarpaulins. Mr. Christiansen did not then point out any wet casks. The double tarpaulins had been put on on the 20th and not on the 21st April. Witness said he had not told Captain Hand that the casks had been covered ever since they had been landed. If Captain Hand said so he had made a mistake. Witness told Captain Hand the casks had been covered on the 18th. It was not a fact that the single tarpaulins were put on after the first shower on the 20th. He would not have covered the casks had it not been for the threatening appearance of the weather.

Mr. P. L. Mensen, an engineer in the Port Trust said he had 20 year's experience in harbour and dock works, and was familiar with cement. Opening the head of a cask of cement to examine it did not at all damage the cement in any way. Boring a hole with an auger would be a fair test if the cask could not be opened. Cement packed in barrels is not more suxeptible to damp or wet than cement packed in any other way. Cement would not get, damaged unless it has been in heavy rain for some time, that is ten or twelve hours.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said if cement becomes damp it gets useless. Witness agreed with the opinion expressed in Spalding's work on hydraulic cement that all cement for use on works should be kept under cover, thoroughly protected from moisture, raised from the ground by blocking or otherwise, and kept dry until used. Boring a hole in a cask of cement would, witness thought, give a fair idea of the quality of cement. It would not be wise to leave unprotected in a godown in the monsoon a cask of cement with two or three holes in it. Some persons in Bombay would be unwilling to buy cement if the barrel showed signs of having been opened and closed again. Cement which showed signs of having been wet and dried again, would be difficult to sell in Bombay if those signs were caking.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that to a certain extent he could tell by experience whether cement in an unopened barrel was good or not. Witness could not positively tell whether cement was good or not without testing it.

Mr. Thomas G. Mulien, examined by Mr. Carnac, said he was a stone-mason employed by the Port Trust. Witness was present at a survey of cement on the 3rd May 1899, when the plaintiff and Mr. Wallace were also present. It was not a complete survey. Witness had experience in cement for nearly 35 years. In 1886 cement was imported in India in water-tight iron drums, afterwards in wooden casks, &c.

This was the evidence for the defendants; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac having summed it up, the court adjourned.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON'BLE MR. MOSES.

THE friends and admirers of the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses entertained him and Mrs. Moses at an evening party, held on Saturday evening, at Westfield, Warden Road, as a mark of their appreciation of the honour done him by Government in nominating him as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The gathering was a large and representative one. The bungalow and its surroundings, which were splendidly illuminated, presented a picturesque appearance. The Band of the 21st Native Infantry played a selection of music. The Hon. Mr. Moses and Mrs. Moses arrived at the bungalow shortly after half-past nine, when they were received at the entrance by the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonji D. Petit, Messrs. Puranmall G. Singam, Shapurji Sorabji and Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, members of the reception committee. After about an hour spent in pleasant conversation a move was made to the refreshment shamianah.

The Hon'ble Mr. Petit here proposed the toast of the evening. He said that the presence of such a large number of ladies and gentlemen was a proof, that the honour conferred upon Mr. Moses by Government had the entire approval of the citizens of Bombay. They had every reason to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Moses on his elevation to the Legislative Council. Government could not have made a better selection to represent the commerce and industry of this great city. Mr. Moses belonged to a great house of the Sassoons which had been closely and honourably associated with the trade and business of the City of Bombay for upwards of a century. He was himself a much-travelled man, who combined with business capacity the accomplishments of the gentleman who was abreast with the culture of the age. He was a good linguist and was altogether one of the representative men in Bombay, and they might well congratulate Government on its choice of Mr. Moses to assist its deliberations in Council. But Mr. Moses had other more special claims to the office. He was one of the heads of the very influential, though small, community of Jews in Bombay, both European and Native. This community had completely identified itself with the commerce of Bombay ever since the beginning of the British rule in India, and it was doing much useful work in their midst. Perhaps its greatest claim to their respect was the quiet and dignified manner in which its members did their work as citizens. It was interesting to remember that this community had always been represented in the Legislative Council by Mr. Moses' family. Mr. Moses' uncle, the late Sir Albert Sassoon, whose name was a household word in Bombay, was the first who had the honor of having a seat in the Legislative Council. After him Mr. Moses' uncle, the late Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, was nominated. But for a long time past the Jewish community of Bombay had been unrepresented in the Legislative Council, and it was gratifying to know that the defect was now supplied in such a worthy manner. As a private gentleman, he ventured to say, it would be difficult to meet with a more agreeable and congenial man, than Mr. Moses, or a man who was more ready to help others with his advice and assistance, and one who had more sympathy with and love for his fellow-citizens. He (the speaker) had no doubt that he expressed the sentiments uppermost in their breasts when he said that they wished the Hon'ble Mr. Moses and the gracious partner of his life, long life and health. (Cheers.) Let them wish that the career of Mr. Moses in Council might be a most successful one, equally honourable to himself and beneficial to the country, which he is called upon to serve in a new capacity. (Applause).

The toast having been duly honoured

The Hon'ble Mr. Moses, in addressing the gathering, said:—I cannot find words to adequately express our thanks to my friend, Mr. Bomanji, for proposing our toast in such a flattering manner and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the enthusiastic reception you accorded it. Our thanks are also due to the reception committee and the honorary secretaries who first conceived the idea and exerted themselves to secure for this social gathering such an unqualified success. I am sure I have done nothing to deserve this extraordinary honor, but since you were pleased to confer it on me by the spontaneous exhibition of your kind regards and good-will towards me and mine, I cannot but accept it most gratefully. I have been with you for over twenty years and our relations were of the most cordial nature, and I trust they will remain so to the last. It is true that since 1884 our Jewish community was not represented on the Council; they were thus debarred from taking part in the deliberations of the Legislative assembly of this Presidency, in which they are directly or indirectly interested; but Lord Sandhurst, on the eve of his departure from Bombay, recognizing their claims, was graciously pleased to invite me to a seat on that board. I am gratified to notice that this nomination was received with such general approbation. I acknowledge the honor thus conferred upon me is great, but the responsibilities attaching to this post of distinction are greater. I trust, however, encouraged by the good wishes of my friends, to acquit myself creditably in the discharge of the onerous duties entrusted to me. I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that while in the Council, I shall not only look after the interests of our own community, but will make it my duty to further any measure calculated to promote the interest of every section of the inhabitants of this Presidency, more especially of the poorer classes, whose interests need safe-guarding now, more than at any other time. (Cheers.) Their condition, owing to the prevalence of the plague and famine, is simply deplorable, and causing great anxiety both to Government and the people generally. Knowing however the recuperative qualities of India, let us hope that like the season of 1897-98, with a seasonable rain-fall this year, we may be favored with bumper crops of all descriptions of food-grains that will prove more than sufficient for local requirements and largely available for exports; so that the ill effects of the famine may be wiped off from the land and fortune once more smile on this Presidency. (Applause.) I am glad to observe that there has been a tendency of late years, both here and on the other side of India, to remove the social barrier existing between the Europeans and the Natives of India. I cannot but welcome this as being a step in the right direction; for I am one of those who are impressed with the idea that one man is as good as another, irrespective of race, color or creed; as it is said in the Scriptures "The small and the great are there and the servant that is free from his master." Those who share my views had better at once join the "Orient Club," which has just been started to bring together the elite of European and Native societies in social intercourse. This innovation, I am sure, will doubtless tend to cement further the entente cordiale between the rulers and the ruled, and enhance greatly the loyalty and devotion of the millions of the people of India to the person and the throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Cheers.) It will further tend to strengthen if need be, her sovereignty over her vast Indian Empire and will make it impregnable against any foreign invasion; as we are all happy and contented under her benign rule. We are all so thankful to the Almighty for having preserved the life of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales from the dastardly attack of an assassin. (Cheers.) It will not detain you, ladies and gentlemen, with my remarks, but will conclude with once more thanking you most heartily on behalf of Mrs. Moses and myself for the splendid reception you gave us to-night, and for your kind hospitality which will be gratefully remembered by us as long as we live. (Applause.)

After partaking of light refreshment, the company broke up.

The following ladies and gentlemen were among those who had been invited on the occasion:—The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs W H Crowe, the Hon'ble Mr A Abercrombie, the Hon'ble Mr and Mrs S M Moses, the Hon'ble Mr William T Fee, the Hon'ble Mr and Mrs W C Hughes, Mr and Mrs A Zygouras, Mrs and the Misses S D Sassoon, Mr and Miss G A Barnett, C I E, Dr and Mrs L F Childe, Mr J W S Dracup, Surg.-Major and Mrs H P Dimmock, Mr C H B Forbes, Mr T M Filgate, Mr and Mrs W R Hamilton, Mr H Kennedy, Mr and Mrs G Ostermayer, Mr and Mrs H E Proctor, Mr and Mrs J W Rice, Mr and Mrs Commenin, Mr J Tinter, Mr A E Sassoon, Mr F D Stranack, Mr A F Woodburn, Mrs and Miss Pedraza, Mr and Mrs J E Sassoon, Mr Silas E Sassoon, Mr John Owens, Master Mayor Moses, Mr S E Moses, Mr, Mrs and the Misses J Macdonald, Mr and Mrs J M Dick, Mr H E Cheetham, Mr William Greaves, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Sassoon J David, Mr and Mrs Claridge, Mr and Mrs Nicholls, Rev Father H Bochum, Rev Father Dreckmann, Mr Vernon B F Bayley, Mr A Bruel, Mr J H Symington, Mr and Mrs H F Wagstaff, Mr J Begbie, Prof W H Hatkine, Mr J B Wallace, Dr Bernaner, Mr L B Ker, Mr C B Lynch, Mr Mrs and the Misses J B Moses, Mr and Mrs R F Bryan, Dr and Mrs J A da Gama, Mr and Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr, Mrs and Miss S H Nathan, Mr A Fairlie Bruce, Dr A E Viegas, Mr G C. Plinston, Mr S E Sheller, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Honourable Mr Justice Badrudin Tayabjee, the Honourable Mr and Mrs Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Sir Jehanghir and Lady Cawasjee Jehangair, the Honourable Mr S M Sayani, the Honourable Mr Goculdas K Parekh, Mr and Mrs N G Chandavarker, Mr Mrs and the Misses Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Mr Nowrojee Jehanghir Gamadia, Prince Samat Singhji Bahadur of Palitana, Mr and Mrs Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Mr Shapurjee Sorabjee, Mr Rahimtoola Aliana Munjee, Mr Mirza Ali Abbas Beig, Mr Amfrudin Tayabjee, Mr Cursetjee Muncherjee N Banaji, Mr and Mrs Mooljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Miss M M Bhownagree, Mr and Mrs Framjee Hormusjee Ailbless, Mr Heerjeebhoy Dadabhoy Ailbless, Mr Hormusjee Sorabjee Bottlewalla, Mr, Mrs and Miss Rustom, M Chichgar, Mr Nanabhoy R Chichgar Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr and Mrs Pheroz Hosung Dustoor, Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr, Mrs and Miss Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Darashaw R Chichgar, Mr and Mrs K M Shroff, Mr and Miss Dinshaw E Watcha, Mr K N Kabraji, Mr and Mrs M C Murzban, Dr Cawasjee Hormusjee, Mr Manekshaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan, Mr Goolabchund Moolchand, Mr Premchand Roychand, the Honourable Mr Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Dr. H. M. Maskna, Mr. Narayan Vishavanath Mundlik, Dr. Mrs. and the Misses Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Mr. Dorabjee H. Ashburner, Dr. F. N. Bisni, Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, Dr. Rustom P. Bharucha, Mr. and Mrs. Dady Nusserwanjee Dadyseth, Mr and Mrs. Jehaughir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Dunjeebhoy Bomanjee Petit, Miss Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee Powalla, Dr. Mrs and Miss. F. B. Seerval, Dr. Miss Maneckbai Turkhad, Mr. Kaikhusroo Dossabhoy F. Karaka, Mr and Mrs Pestonjee M. Kanga, Mr. Kalabhoy Lalloobhoy, Mr Khurshedji N. Wadia, Mr Nusserwanji Bomanji Gassawalia, Mr and Mrs S. M. Ratnager, Dr and Mrs Ardeshir D. Mody, Mr R D Sethna, Mr. Cawasjee Dorabjee Panday, Mr Hari Sitaram Dixit, Mr Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna, Mr Kawasjee B Sethna, and Mr Damodardass Gordhandas Sukhadwalla.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Minara & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	5	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	29	7	47
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	11	7	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	6	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	18	9	22
G Mahim and Worli	18	9	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	51	66
Total	131	96	304
Same date last year	125	102	253

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	11
Deaths	11

CHOLERA.

Attacks	5
Death	1

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	1	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Donari	12	8	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	12	50
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	10	7	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	32	19	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	7	24
G Mahim and Worlee	10	4	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	40	56
Total	119	89	300
Total plague deaths to date	71,378	61,257	
Same date last year	122	87	219
Small-pox	15	17	
Cholera	1	6	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 23th March, was 1,78,718.

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 28th Mar. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since the week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 28th Mar. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1899-1900 up to 30th Mar. 1900.
Brahmins	26	1,256	2,485
Jains	8	1,016	1,279
High Caste Hindus	1,639	52,810	57,300
Low Caste Hindus	2,910	71,138	83,204
Massalmans	208	10,543	20,015
Parsees	12	1,602	3,149
Jews	2	609	745
Europeans	0	214	345
Eurasians	6	178	218
Native Christians	73	1,641	2,874
Other Nationalities	12	1,205	1,450
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	4,926	1,42,233	1,78,718

CAMP REPORT.

Weekly return of Camps, public and private from 6 a.m., Saturday, 24th March, to 6 a. m., Saturday, 31st March, shows:—

Disease.	Last returned.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contacts	2,103	961	24	1,051	8	2,071
Evicts	4,600	665	7	443	10	4,805
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Contacts	29
					Evicts	3,851

BANDORA.

There were 10 attacks and 6 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 7th instant.

KARACHI.

Thursday's "Sind Times" says:—There is no doubt the plague has now obtained a firm hold in several quarters of Karachi, for it has been steadily increasing, the number of fresh attacks and deaths rising daily. On Saturday there were 49 cases and 34 deaths, on Sunaday 31 cases and 28 deaths, on Monday 54 cases and 33 deaths and on Tuesday as many as 60 cases and 42 deaths, the totals to date being 921 cases and 667 deaths. The Napier and Market quarters are very badly infected at present. On Monday there were 15 cases in the Napier Old Town, Muchi Meani and Bunder quarters, and to-day 19 cases are reported from the Market Napier and Jail quarters. The Lyari quarter and the various camps in the Trans-Lyari continue to return the largest number of cases daily. On Monday there were 11 cases and 4 deaths in the Lyari and 19 cases and 11 deaths in the Trans-Lyari camps (West and East District).

CASES may even occur where, without loss of efficiency, ships may be even left with a still smaller proportion of officers and men on board. We recall two important instances where vessels were left with barely a third of their company. In 1863 the Gold Coast Artillery mutinied, and shortly afterwards the Ashantees invaded the territory. A Naval force was landed, and after providing for its wants, the Commodore in is flagship with only 120 officers and men proceeded to ascension to obtain further supplies. Again, in 1879, the Commodore in the "Active at tha Cape had barely 100 men to work his flagship in the boisterous weather that sometimes obtains off the African coast. Their comrades were in Zululand. It would be a mistake to lay down any stringent rule to govern such cases. Lord Mansfield remarks in his commentaries that commanders in time of war must in the interests of the nation, resort to extreme measures and exact implicit obedience. In the present day we should hope that no captain of a British man-of-war would hesitate in his duty even if he had more than half his ship's company employed in operation on shore.

PROFESSOR BURY's new History of Greece will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. probably in about two months. The time of which it will treat extends from the earliest age to the death of Alexander the Great. Those who are acquainted with the author's recent edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" will form high expectations of his new work. This, though only in one volume, will contain a singularly full account of political and social development, in essential connection with which, though not in the form of special chapters, the art and literature of Greece will be discussed. All Mr. Bury's notices of works of art or literature "are worked into the woof of the story." The book is to be illustrated.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

LECTURE BY MRS. ANNE BESANT.

MRS. ANNE BESANT gave a lecture on "Search for Happiness" on Friday evening at the Novelty Theatre. The audience was large and of a representative character. Mr. K. M. Shroff, the chairman, having briefly introduced Mrs. Anne Besant, she said that there were many kinds of subjects on which careful and thoughtful students might well spend an hour or so of their time; sometimes the subjects were connected with philosophy and sometimes with religion; sometimes the students would have to study the differences between the faiths of the world and the unity that underlay those differences. The subject that she had to deal with was of the widest interest and of far-reaching application, because if rightly understood, it meant the making of the human life. Every man, woman, and child was engaged in the search for happiness. The search for happiness was not confined to humanity only, but every life around us, the life of the animal as well as the life of the man was groping after darkness. The great philosophers of the world in ancient and modern times had concerned themselves with this search. The great schools of Hindu thought dwelt on the very object of human life as the ceasing of sorrow. Turning from Hinduism to Buddhism, the student found the same thing mentioned in that religion. Other faiths of the world also placed before their followers that the object of their lives was the finding of eternal bliss. The followers of Zoroaster, of Prophet Islam, of Prophet Nazareth, all had placed before them the fact that eternal happiness was the aim of man's life. Although sorrow sometimes came it was only as a means of happiness; criminal or saint, ignorant and learned, the highest and the lowest, the basest and the noblest, all were seeking for happiness and striving to win it. They differed in their method but not in their aim. Truth made man happy. The three words in the "Brahma Sutra" "Brahma is bliss" laid down the true principle of happiness. A man sought happiness in many ways. Every want of his, which was not satisfied, was an avenue of pain. The first way in which he sought happiness was in those things that offered themselves most readily to him in the material world—all those things that pleased his body and his senses. As luxury grew the man became a slave of the body, and tried to invent new pleasures, new enjoyments, and new delights. After the desire for pleasure was exhausted, the man found that over-satisfaction had brought disgust and disease. In every form of physical gratification disease followed. It would be well if young men took thought ere they rushed headlong along the modern idea of luxury. They should remember that material good perished in the using; and the stock had to be replenished; and then came the struggle bitter, struggle between poverty and wealth; and social strife and social happiness would grow. Some would grow over-wealthy and other very poor. In ancient India as described in the Ramayan, and Mahabharatta they had things of a relatively permanent character, such as gold, jewellery, and clothing that went from generation to generation. There was one message that was to be placed before young men, and that was that the young men should place before them the ambition of serving humanity and not of ministering to their own bodily wants. (Cheers). The youngman who worked for the people searched for real happiness. A man could not pamper the body and develope his mind at the same time. Those who lived in luxuries did not develope the keenest intelligences. Dealing with young men who sought naturally for lower forms of pleasure, it was well for their parents to remember that they should not too harshly check the youthful energies of their children; that a young body required a certain amount of pleasure, and that over-harshness in checking that pleasure would bring on reaction and the young people would very likely plunge into a form of vice. In training a growing boy or a growing girl, the parents ought to give him or girl the pleasure that elevated, and not the pleasure that degraded. There was but one source of happiness that never failed man, one source of joy that was never exhausted, and one fountain of bliss that never ran dry, and that was when a man sought the depth of his "self" which was the spirit of the man, the very essence of his life; it is the source of his happiness. A man should try to find happiness in common good than on his own account, and raise others with him before uplifting himself. If a man climbed a hill, it was to get a footing from which he could pull others from below to where he was standing. In the same way if a man had more wisdom he should spare it to those who were less advanced than him. His motto should be "never will I seek, never will a I take emancipation, and never will I enter into final peace alone, but every where will I struggle and work and suffer until all mankind goes with me into final peace." A man should pour out the light that is within him to others; that light is inexhaustible; he should empty himself of that light, and the more he poured that out, the more he got it, because the source of light was so exhaustible.

GARRISONING MAURITIUS.

THE home authorities, writes our Allahabad contemporary, seem hopelessly befogged regarding the garrisoning of Mauritius. The simple facts are that the 1st Bengal Infantry arrived there in May, 1898, and the 27th Madras Infantry in February of the present year. The latter regiment was sent to replace the British Central African Battalion of "Blacks," who had misbehaved themselves, and were packed off to Somaliland. As we noticed, when the English Army Estimates were published, permanent provision was made for the pay of two Indian regiments to be stationed in Mauritius. This apparently involved the loss to India of two battalions. In the House of Commons on March 13th, during the debate on the War Loan, Mr. Buchanan, the member for East Aberdeenshire, drew attention to this, and charged the Government with throwing upon the British estimates the cost of forces not British in character, but drawn from a great variety of native populations in different parts of the world, Mr. Powell Williams, replying on behalf of the Government, is reported to have said: "It was not a question of the Indian Government parting with any existing regiments. New regiments were raised for special service in Mauritius. Whether they would ever be asked to volunteer for service elsewhere, if occasion arose, was more than he could say." This reply was, of course, incorrect, but Mr. Buchanan did not know how matters stood, and he remarked that he should have thought if two regiments were wanted for Mauritius in the present emergency the authorities would have taken two trained regiments.

There the discussion ended for the moment, but later in the debate Sir W. Gurdon drew attention to the misconduct of the Central African Regiment, and asked the Government for a positive assurance that they would not again attempt to play at Buffalo Bill on so large a scale. Mr. Wyndham admitted that the experiment of placing the regiment at Mauritius had been a failure, and said its place had been taken by two battalions of Native Infantry from the Indian Army. This, again, was incorrect, for the 1st Bengal Infantry were in Mauritius long before the West African Regiment was sent there. Mr. Buchanan then saw that Mr. Powell Williams' reply had been misleading, and he pressed for further information. This brought up Mr. Wyndham again, and he at last put matters straight. He referred to the experiment of the Hongkong Regiment raised in India, recruitment for which was carried on in competition with that for the Regular Indian Army, a proceeding to which there were grave objections. Government, however, felt that in some garrisons, particularly those in hot climates, there was a field for the employment of Indian troops side by side with British battalions, and in order to avoid competing in the recruiting market they fell in with the wishes of the Indian Government and accepted two regiments for Mauritius, that Government to increase their force by two new battalions. The cost of the two battalions in Mauritius, as we stated, will henceforward be permanently borne on the home estimates, so that the raising of two new regiments in India involves no addition to Indian military expenditure. The explanation put an end to further discussion. Mr. Wyndham's statement comes as a surprise, but it will be received with great satisfaction in India, for the present is certainly not the time to cut off two Native battalions from the Army. The two new battalions to be raised will doubtless be recruited from the fighting races of the Punjab. In the existing list of regiments there are two vacancies a legacy from 1882, when the Indian Army was reduced in strength. These are the 3rd Punjab Infantry in the Frontier Force and the 41st Bengal Infantry. These should be re-formed without delay, and opportunity might well be taken to make one of them a Sikh Rifle Regiment, the men being enlisted from the classes now rejected on account of their low stature. A splendid battalion of sturdy, thick-set Sikhs, of Rifle-regiment height, could readily be obtained.—*Pioneer.*

THE North-Western Railway have agreed to detain their train at Ghaziabad for an hour instead of half an hour, so that the risk of missing connection with the East Indian mail, which occurred three times in March, will be lessened.

THE latest famine returns show 4,975,000 persons on the the relief lists, an increase of 94,700 on the week preceding. The following Provinces and States show an increase: Central Provinces and Hyderabad, each nearly 30,000; Bombay Native States, 32,000; Bombay and Sind, 23,500; Ajmere-Merwara, 10,000; Berar, 7,700; Central Provinces Feudatory States, 4,800. The Central India States show a decrease of 54,000; the Punjab 11,000; the Rajputana States, 1,500.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CHANDANWADY STABBING CASE.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Fakeera Luxmon, aged about twenty years, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Vishnoo Nathaba on the afternoon of the 20th March last. On the day in question the deceased and his friend Tatia Gopal were lying asleep on a charpoy in front of the room, when the accused Vishnoo, who is still at large, it is alleged, rushed at deceased and stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife. Deceased awoke and ran after Vishnoo, raising a cry of murder. After going a short distance, deceased fell down on the verandah of a house and became unconscious. Vishnoo in the meantime turned into a bye-lane and soon disappeared. Fakeera was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock the same night.

Mr. H. A. Lafond, house-surgeon at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, deposed that deceased was brought to the hospital on the afternoon of the 20th ult., in a semi-conscious and in an extremely collapsed condition. He had a punctured wound about an inch in length in the abdomen. The abdominal cavity was found to be very much distended and when deceased turned over to one side there was a great rush of blood through the wound. He never rallied and died at 10 o'clock the same night. On the following day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, an autopsy of the body was held. From the post-mortem appearances witness was of opinion that death was due to internal hœmorrhage, the result of a punctured wound of the stomach. He thought the wound must have been caused by a sharp and pointed instrument.

Tatia Gopal said that on the afternoon of the day in question he was lying asleep with the deceased Fakeera on a charpoy on the road, Dewoobai, mother of the deceased, woke up the witness, and asked him to run after the deceased. He ran after him for about fifty or sixty yards and found him on an otta. The deceased told witness that a Ghati from the Sonar's house had stabbed him. The deceased was being supported by a woman on the otta and was bleeding from the abdomen. From the description given by the deceased of the Ghati who had stabbed him, witness knew that he was referring to Vishnoo Nathoba. Witness did not know what became of Vishnoo. He last saw him on the day previous to the occurrence. Vishnoo had run away from the house. Witness did not know whether there was any squabble between deceased and Vishnoo. He did not know whether Rakhmi, the wife of Vishnoo, was on friendly terms with the deceased.

Rakhmi, wife of accused Vishnoo, in the course of her evidence deposed that on the afternoon of the day in question, the deceased entered her room and offered her eight annas, which she refused. She was questioned by her husband as to whether she had accepted the money and she denied having received it. Her husband then left the room and shortly afterwards she had heard that he had stabbed Fakeera Luxmon. A knife had been missing from the room since that day. Her husband had also disappeared.

The jury, by a majority of 5 to 2, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Vishnoo Natha.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H cap. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 13 52	1 58 52
Stella	1	Col H W Byrd, R E	5 17 52	2 1 52
Melody	10	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 24 0	1 59 0
Nanta	9	Mr G T W Olver	5 53 42	2 29 42
Eileen	27	Mr E A Crommelin.	Did not finish.	

Course—On finishing course No. 1 reversed, to go round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and back to finish at Committee Vessel.

Course 11·7 miles—1st prize won by Turquoise and 2nd prize won by Melody.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 10 39
Midget	Officers, R A	5 12 11
Meg	Mr W Murray	Did not start.

Course No. 1=7·1 miles reversed—1st prize won by Tomtit.

SHIP'S BOATS (ANY RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

| Names of Boats. | H'cap. M | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H M S | Corrected

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

COLLAPSE OF THE FREE STATE.

WHOLESALE SURRENDER OF BOERS.

THE ADVANCE ACROSS THE ORANGE RIVER.

THE POSITION AT MAFEKING.

SHARP FIGHTING BY PLUMBER'S COLUMN.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE SITUATION IN THE FREE STATE.

CAVALRY SENT TO DISARM OLIVIER'S FORCE.

Bloemfontein, March 19.—A grand service was held in the Episcopal Cathedral here yesterday. The band of the Coldstream Guards played the anthems in the Dutch Church, at the request of the congregation. The minister made no reference to recent changes. It is reported that some Boer commandoes intend to submit in a body. The British authorities are taking steps to inform the Boers in the districts to the south-east and south-west of the purport of Lord Roberts's proclamation. Everywhere the inhabitants who have received it have promised to deliver up their arms, and sign a form of submission undertaking not to take up arms against the British.—Reuter's Special Service. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says:—The Wepener, Rouxville, Ladybrand, Ficksburg and Bethlehem commandoes have surrendered. Cavalry have been sent to disarm Olivier's commando, which refused to obey the summons. A council of war is being held at Kroonstad. The war is ended so far as the Free Staters are concerned. They are cheerfully acquiescing in the change of Government.

A BRIDGE BLOWN UP NORTH OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

Bloemfontein, March 19.—Last night the Boers blew up the railway bridge over the Modder River, about 14 miles to the north, between here and Brandfort—Reuter.

BURGHERS PREFER IMPERIALISM TO KRUGERISM.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Bloemfontein telegraphs:—It is reported that the Ladybrand commando refuses to surrender. The Free State Raad has been summoned to meet at Kroonstad. The civil Government here has been reorganised. Mr. Collins, an under-secretary in President Steyn's executive, has been appointed Landdrost. Mr. Falk has been reappointed postmaster, and the courts have reopened. Prominent burghers, while deploring the war as a national calamity, have welcomed the British. They say they prefer Imperialism to Krugerism. They have had enough of the latter, but, at the same time, they have no desire to see the Free State become an appanage of Natal or Cape Colony. Until racial enmity has been extinguished, the Free State must be controlled directly from London.

President Steyn is regarded as guilty of fatuity, but as not being influenced by nepotism. He was always Kruger's tool. It is rumoured that he reaped financial benefit thereby; but this is not substantiated. Mr. Fischer played the part of Steyn's Mephistopheles.

GREAT STORES AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

A striking feature of the advance on Bloemfontein (says the special correspondent of the "Standard") was the abandonment of our communications with Poplar Grove. Lord Roberts, confident in the ability of his transport to meet all the immediate needs of his army, deliberately left the enemy at Abraham's Kraal to do what they liked. The result fully justified him. The enemy to the south were paralysed by the boldness and rapidity of the stroke, and Generals Clements and Gatacre were enabled to cross the Orange River almost without opposition, and advance to Springfontein. Immense stores of grain, meal, and forage have been found in Bloemfontein. An extensive wheat-growing country lies to the east, and Basutoland can be drawn upon in future for sufficient supplies to maintain the army in breadstuffs for months to come. The caputure of the railway and rolling-stock left the Transvaalers no choice but to flee or surrender. The War Party in the Free State itself seems to be completely broken. General Pole-Carew on his journey to Springfontein, found the people to the south quite ready to submit, and ensured their peaceableness by destroying immense quantities of ammunition. Patrols of various strength are being sent out over the country to distribute copies of the proclamation. The enemy are reported to be concentrating at Brandfort, but only a half-hearted resistance is expected from them.

GENERAL GATACRE'S ADVANCE.

HOW BETHULIE WAS OCCUPIED.

Bethulie Bridge, Thursday evening.—The occupation of Bethulie by General Gatacre's force was very skilfully effected. The advance to the town was across an open plain, affording very little cover to the troops, but no sign had been seen of the enemy and, under cover of the 74th, 77th, and 79th Batteries of Royal Artillery, General Gatacre's force moved forward rapidly in extended order. Our advance had almost reached the town, and still there was no sign of the enemy. At this moment a party was seen issuing from Bethulie in our direction, and this turned out to be a deputation of the inhabitants, headed by the chairman of the municipality. The deputation, which was displaying a white flag, met the advanced British troops at the town boundary, and intimated that no defence of the town was contemplated. It was discovered that the Boers had fled during the night, and a force of Mounted Infantry was immediately despatched in pursuit. The reconstruction of the railway bridge will commence immediately. It appears that the damage is not so serious as was anticipated, the piers being practically intact. The Boers left behind them a considerable quantity of ammunition, which has fallen into our hands.—Central News.

BURGHERS SURRENDERING AT SPRINGFONTEIN.

Springfontein, Tuesday, 4-35 p.m.—After arriving here with General Gatacre's forces I took the first opportunity of paying a hurried visit to Bloemfontein. I have now returned to Springfontein, but during my journey to and from the State capital I had ample evidence of the absolute collapse of the Boer resistance in the whole district south of Bloemfontein. At several places on the line of railway burghers were delivering up their arms in response to Lord Roberts's proclamation. The Boers were trooping in at even the smallest side stations, and were unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction at the proclamation issued by the Commander-in-Chief. At Kaffir River Station this morning I saw no fewer than 260 burghers come in and surrender. A curious feature of the proceedings was that the submission of this large number of Free Staters was being received by only ten Imperial troopers. A conversation which I had with a number of the Boers showed that a remarkably bitter feeling against Steyn and the Transvaalers existed amongst them. This morning a flying column of mounted troops, artillery and infantry, left Springfontein for Smithfield. It is highly probable that they will meet with no resistance.—Central News.

GATACRE SWEEPING THE COUNTRY LIKE A CYCLONE.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Springfontein, in a telegram, to dated Tuesday, says:—I have been with a section of General Brabant's flying column for the past few days, working from a above burghersdorp on to Aliwal. Brabant's Horse are sweeping the whole country clean of rebels. The forces are moving in a south-easterly (? N.E.) direction, with Bloemfontein as the terminus of the present operations. The rebels decline to show fight, and are seemingly paralysed by our splendid generalship, as our forces are now all round them. Hundreds of rebels are throwing down their arms to a mere handful of Brabant's men, and we are having practically no fighting. Fully five hundred surrendered unconditionally to our little band. General Brabant will leave this part of the country clear of foes.

Sir William Gatacre is sweeping through the country like a cyclone, with flying columns in all directions. The rebels have not made one direct stand in front of him since leaving Stormberg. Generals Gatacre and Brabant between them have not, I am glad to say lost a dozen men killed during the last fortnight and very few wounded. A few of the more determined rebels are making desperate effort to break through our circle to get to the Vaal River were they hope to make a stand with the Transvaal troops but General Gatacre is so hot in pursuit of them that very few will succeed in getting away.

Captain Oliver Ellis captured many valuable official documents in one of Brabant's raids, amongst the papers being an official record of the dead and wounded Boers, showing that the enemy has lost a great number of men, and also showing the false system adopted by the Boer leaders in reegard to informing the Dutch people of losses in action.

Sir William Gatacre's lightning move in securing the Bethulie Bridge across the Orange River, though practically bloodless, was of immense importance. Had he failed to secure the bridge, Lord Roberts's forces in Bloemfontein would have suffered greatly from wane of supplies. General Gatacre's swiftness and strategy has proved of inestimable value to the Commander-in-Chief, and has practically cleared railway communication between Bloemfontein and Capetown. As a strategic move, it was equal to General French's entry into Kimberley, and of a far more actual value.

DARING EXPLOIT BY TWO BRITISH OFFICERS.

THEY ENTER SPRINGFONTEIN AND CAPTURE A TRAIN.

The story of the capture of a train by Captain Hennessy, of the Cape Police, and Captain Turner, of Montmorency's Scouts, is, (says the correspondent of the "Daily News" at Burghersdorp) that of one of the most dashing and successful exploits of the campaign. These two officers trollied along the line from Bethulie till they got close to Springfontein Station They then advanced to the platform under cover of darkness. In the waiting room they found six Johannesburg burghers, three Greeks and three Italians, who were disarmed and secured. Captain Turner then encountered two German burghers on the platform, overawing and disarming them. Seeing a train standing in the yard the officers interviewed the driver, who was an Englishman of pro-Boer proclivities. He was inclined to resist, but the sight of a revolver obtained his submission. Within a few minutes the train, consisting of the engine and twenty-three trucks, some laden with provisions, guns, and ammunition, was steaming towards Bethulie, which was safely reached. Before leaving Springfontein, the plucky pair interviewed the station master, claiming the buildings and rolling stocks as captured by Gatacre's Division, thus forestalling General Pole-Carew and the Guards.

GENERAL BRABANT AT ALIWAL NORTH.

FURTHER SUBMISSION OF REBELS.

Aliwal North, undated (by express to Jamestown, March 15).—There has been no change in the position since Sunday's fight. Some sniping went on to-day. Railway and telegraphic communication are expected to be opened early. Great enthusiasm was manifested on General Brabant's entry. Women and children lined the main street and cheered the troops, who proceeded to the bridge. An early engagement is anticipated. The public school has been converted into a temporary hospital. It affords excellent accommodation for wounded. The residents are giving us every assistance in the shape of supplies, though luxuries are scarce. The health of the camp is excellent. The rebels are still laying down their arms. The magistrate grants them in writing permission to return to their farms, where they must remain. If they leave without an order signed by the magistrate, they may be arrested. They are further liable to be called to account later on. The rebels are giving valuable information regarding political agitators.—Reuter's Special Service.

SHARP FIGHTING AT ALIWAL NORTH.

Herschel, March 20.—I paid a visit to Aliwal North yesterday. Sunday's action was fought principally on the Free State side of the river, though our guns were on the Colonial side. The Boers were completely surprised and hastily retreated across the river. An attempt had evidently been made to blow up the bridge, as pieces of Bickford fuses were found on it. The fighting on the small ridges on the Free State side was very fierce.

Our casualties were four killed and fifteen wounded. It is reported that thirty Boer dead have been buried. The Boers are still holding their position on the big hills on the Free State side. The Boer artillery was concentrated during the fight on Aliwal Bridge. The Boers used black powder and the British cordite.—Reuter's Special Service.

Aliwal North, March 19.—Four hundred men of General Brabant's column left here this morning en route for Rouxville in the Free State. More troops will follow to-morrow.—Reuter.

RETREAT OF COMMANDANT OLIVIER.

ARREST OF A CAPE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Burghersdorp, March 16 (delayed in transit).—The Boers under Commandant Olivier evacuated their position during the night. Several are surrendering this morning. Mr. P. J. Wet, member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Colony, and his brother have been arrested.—Reuter.

The "Times" correspondent states that Olivier, with his commando, has retired towards Rouxville. The rebels blame Commandant Olivier for the presence of children in his laager. He told the parents that our Government would either deport or shoot all who were taken prisoners or surrendered.

CLEMENTS IN THE FREE STATE.

THE FIRST THROUGGH TRAIN FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.

Donkers Poort, Monday evening.—A British force at present occupies Donkers Poort, and General Clements's whole army is now in the Free State. The first train from Bloemfontein arrived at Norvals Pont on Friday. As the line is now perfectly clear, and the surrounding country being quickly pacified, the rapid advance of this force to Bloemfontein is assured. A reconnaissance some distance westwards from Donkers Poort was made by a small force, who however saw no signs of the enemy. The British troops were fairly well received by the country people. Second Lieutenant Dent, of the 6th Dragoons, while bathing in the Orange River on Friday was accidently drowned.—Central News.

Norvals Pont (undated) via Capetown, March 22.—No. 1 Mobile Column, consisting of a squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons, with four guns, No. 2 Field Company Royal Engineers, a company of the West Riding Mounted Infantry, a company of the Oxford Mounted Infantry, and the South Australian and West Australian contingents, all under Major Dauncey, of the Inniskillings left Norvals Pont at 12-55 yesterday. The troops slept last night at Faroahsfontein. The bivouac was a cold one, as it was freezing hard.—The advance was continued early this morning. At Poortje, Commandant Grobelaar was seen quietly sitting on the verandah of his house chatting with Captain McEwan. The column camps to-night at Brand Kraal, in the Philippolis district. The patrols have not found any of the enemy. The main column which General Clements accompanies camps at Piermansfontein to-night. It consists of the Bedfords, Royal Irish Worcesters, two battalions of the Wiltshire Regiment, five companies of the Berkshires, the 2nd Victoria Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Price, the 39th Battery of Field Artillery, and the 13th Brigade Division of the Ammunition Column. Colonel Pain is in command. The Second Mobile Column is at Driekoppen. It consists of 500 mounted troops and one section of the 2nd Battery, Field Artillery, under Major Slee. All the farmers have returned to their homes. They are quite friendly and are anxious to supply the troops with provisions of every description.—Reuter's Special Service.

MAFEKING RELIEF OPERATIONS.

COLONEL PLUMER WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE TOWN.

Lobatsi, March 12 (via Lourenco Marques, 17)—The railway line is clear and telegraphic communication is open as a far as Pitsani. The Boers at Sekwani have evacuated their laager and retired on Rustenburg. The relief of Mafeking may now be expected at any time.—Reuter. Pitsani is twenty-eight miles north of Mafeking being two stations beyond that town on the railway line to Bulawayo. Rustenburg is about 100 miles to the east of Mafeking and sixty west of Pretoria.

Lobatsi, March 10 (via Lourenco, March 17).—The Transvaal natives report that Commandant Swart, with about 150 men and one gun, intends to wreck the railway at Aasvogel Kop, but, has failed to persuade the natives to assist him in destroying the line. Further Commandant Eloff with a body of men has left Zeerust for Mafeking. A false alarm to-day caused Lieutenants Swinburn and Wallis, who were engaged on the construction train a few miles south of Lobatsi, to stop work and prepare for action. What they supposed to be a Boer commando, however, proved to be a patrol under Colonel Bodle, who had been reconnoitring to within fourteen miles of Mafeking. Colonel Bodle had found the railway uninjured, and had seen only three Boers at Pitsani. They bolted. The telegraph line had not been touched north of Pitsani.—Reuter.

BOER ADVANCE AGAINST COLONEL PLUMER.

SHARP FIGHTING AT LOBATSI.

Lobatsi, March 16.—The enemy is advancing in force from Mafeking under General Snyman towards Lobatsi. Lieutenant Tyler, of the West Riding Regiment, serving with Colonel Plumer's force, was killed yesterday by a shell. A sharp skirmish occurred yesterday morning. The Boers, who had captured a few boxes of ammunition from the British advance guard, were ultimately driven off with loss. In the afternoon the Boers attacked Colonel Plumer's main camp, and kept up a hot fire all the afternoon from a pounder Maxim.—Reuter.

NATIVES' WARNING TO THE BOERS.

Lobatsi, March 15.—Colonel Bodle made a reconnaissance on the 13th and found Pitsani Potlogo occupied by the Boers. He returned to Goods siding, whence he set out yesterday for the purpose of making a demonstration in order to ascertain the enemy's strength. At a sharp curve in the railway, Colonel Bodle found that the Boers had mounted a gun on the line, and were lying in wait for the construction train. Cyclist Scout Daly, while returning to Colonel Bodle with information, was fired an by a party of Boers lying in ambush, and was slightly wounded. Firing has been proceeding a few miles to the south of Lobatsi this morning. The enemy's one-pound Maxim was freely used. Colonel Bodie came in touch with the enmey this morning just in time to prevent his camp surprised. The Boers tackled our advance party and captured a few boxes of ammunition, and nearly seccured a Maxim, Lieutenant Chapman's horse fell in a hole, and Lieutenant Chapman was captured. Corporal Gait had a hand-to-hand scuffle with the enemy. He lost his gun and his bandolier, but Colonel Bodle coming up put the Boers to flight, inflicting heavy loss on them and Gait escaped. The enemy are now within four miles of Lobatsi. Major Pilson and Captain Llewellyn have gone to engage them with a twelve and a half pounder. Our casualties this morning were one man severely and one slightly wounded.

March 16.—Yesterday afternoon the enemy pressed closely on Colonel Plumer's main camp, and kept up a hot fire from a one-pound Maxim, killing one white and one native. They have now placed a one-pound Maxim and a twelve and a half pounder on a hill on the east side of the line 4,000 yards to the south of the main camp. Our right flank is protected by the chief Bathoen, who has warned the Boers not to enter his territory. It is improbable that they will do so. Since their ill advised raids on Linchwe the Dutch have a wholesome dread of the natives. The object which Colonel Plumer has before him at present is to ensure the safety of the railway north from Lobatsi, and keep a careful watch on his left flank. It is considered likely that the enemy before retiring from the Western Border to Pretoria may tackle the Rhodesians in force. The burghers are reported to be leaving the invirons of Mafeking leaving only sufficient artillerists to man their big guns. There are no Boers at Ramathlabama, where the besiegers of Mafeking were supposed to have their base. Colonel Plumer's scouts visited Ramathlabama yesterday. The usual Mafeking news budget is overdue, but no anxiety is felt on that score. Dynamite explosions are heard at intervals, indicating that the enemy are wrecking the railway to the south of Lobatsi.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOERS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Lourenco Marques, March 21.—The "Standard" and Digger's News" states that the following war bulletin was issued at Pretoria on the 17th inst.:—"Reports received here state that the enemy were engaged on the Western frontier on the 15th int., in the direction of Robatsi. The British fled precipitately towards Ramoutsa camp. There were no casualties on our side. Four British were taken prisoners. Fifteen cases of Lee-Metford cartridges, and horses and guns, were captured."—Reutor's Special Service.

THE RELIEF FORCE FROM KIMBERLEY.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War was issued on Sunday night:—

Bloemfontein, March 18, 4'5 p.m.—Methuen reached Warrenton on 16th, and was in time to prevent the deviation bridge from being completely destroyed and to secure pont on the Vaal.

FIGHTING AT FOURTEEN STREAMS.

Kimberley, March 18.—Colonel Peakman, with the Kimberley Mounted Troops, while reconnoitring near Fourteen Streams, encountered 500 Boers with two guns. The Boers were surprised, but returned our fire with musketry and shrapnel. Colonel Peakman, having attained his object, withdrew. Two men of his force were wounded.—Reuter.

Kimberley, March 19.—Further details of the fighting at Fourteen Streams show that the enemy occupied a strong position on the left of the bridge. Colonel Peakman opened fire from the kopjes at a range of 1,600 yard. A section of the Diamond Fields Horse, under Captain Bodley and Lieutenant Braine enfiladed the Boers, while Lieutenants Solomon and Joyce made a frontal attack. A couple of Boers were knocked over at the third volley. The Boers soon started two cordite guns, one firing shrapnel and the other ring sell. Their practice was excellent. Our men retired some yards and shortened their firing line. They then advanced again, and maintained a brisk musketry fire until dark. Our loss was two men wounded, who were carried to Warrenton. The inhabitants of the village welcomed the troops enthusiastically, and the Union Jack was hoisted. Forty-five miles of the road to Mafeking is now clear. The Boers before leaving Warrenton destroyed the piers of both the permanent and temporary bridges. While guarding the pont, the Diamond Fields Horse were under fire for fourteen hours. The authorities are busy arresting rebels. The enemy have bent the telegraph poles and destroyed the railway culverts in the district.—Reuter's Special Service.

Kimberley, March 20.—The latest news from Warrenton states that sniping was resorted to by the Boers at Fourteen Streams on Sunday morning at day-break. The Kimberley Light Horse, who had relieved the Diamond Fields Horse at the pont, were subjected to a heavy crossfire which lasted all day. The Light Horse retrned the fire. Colonel Peakman placed his picked shots on a kopje overlooking the Boer position, and on the roof of the post office. They did good servicespecially in stopping the Boer snipers close to the village, who had been firing into the main street. The Boer losses are supposed to be severe. At four o'clock in the afternoon a battery of the Royal Artillery came up and opened fire with shrapnel, which was seen bursting among the Boers. Towards dark the firing slackened and gradually ceased. The enemy fled in the direction of Christiana. The battery whose arrival was so timely proved to be 20th Royal Artillery, under Major Blewitt. It was the first occasion on which the battery had opened fire in South Africa, and it did its work effectively, completely scattering the enemy. On Sunday evening the Dutch pastor, Mr. Perholdt, told Colonel Peakman that the Boers intended to place a gun on a kopje and to shell the village. The reverend gentleman seemed aghast at the prospect of the Dutch women and children being shelled. Sunday night passed quietly, and our troops took the opportunity to strengthen their defences, and are perfectly secure against sniping. Early on Monday morning Captain Adams and Mr. G. H. Field daringly crossed the river on a raft and brought away two boats belonging to the enemy, who can now only cross by the pont, which is commanded by our men. The Boer loss in the engagement on Friday is stated to have been four killed and nine wounded. Twenty-five rebels who came in to Warrenton after the arrival of the troops were sent on here.—Reuter's Special Service.

Capetown, March 20.—An official telegram from Warrenton says that the enemy are less numerous but they hold a position by the river bank which it is difficult to reach with field guns at long range. The enemy's guns have apparently been removed. During Sunday's fight six Boers were seen to fall from the fire of the Kimberley Mounted Corps alone.—Reuter.

A Pretoria telegram to the "Daily News" says:—The British are at Christiana. Mafeking is still enclosed in an iron cordon. Colonel Plumer's forces have not been able to advance south from Lobatsi. Christiana is a small town on the north bank of the Vaal, and in Transvaal territory. It is a short distance north-east of Fourteen Streams.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

HOW THE BESIEGERS LEARNED OF CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

Mafeking, March 10 (via Lourenco Marques, March 18).—Since my last despatch describing the repulse of a series of attempts to bombard and render untenable our positions in the brickfields little of interest has occurred. The fire from the enemy's siege gun has slackened to such an extent that the daily allowance of shell amounts to only one or two and sometimes none at all. In fact, the enemy's guns, like ourselves, seem to be on very reduced rations. In the brickfields we have maintained the position which we took from the enemy with the assistance of hand grenades and bayonets, suffering only one or two casualties, although the shooting there is marvellously close and accurate. One of the Cape boys finding an ordinary service loophole rather too large for his liking or for safety took the opportunity during the night of surrounding with earth and sand-bags a pick without a handle, using the hole in the head as a loophole to fire through. But no sooner had the enemy spotted this than a shot struck the pick, a second buried itself alongside, and a third came through the hole with a hiss, and warned the ingenious constructor to stand clear if he valued his life. On Thursday we received the news of Cronje's surrender, and copies of the "Mafeking Mail" were sent to the outer trenches, wrapped round a stone, and flung into the Boer works to enlighten the enemy regarding the progress of the war, since it was not thought likely that their leaders would convey to them the news of the reduction of Cronje's "invincible's." Throughout the week persistent rumours have been in circulation that the enemy intend to raise the siege. First of all we heard that Cronje was disarming his native allies, and that when he had done so he reproached them with having exceeded their orders by murdering women and innocent children instead of confining themselves to making war upon despatch-riders and cattle thieves. One native swore that he had seen the enemy cooking food for the road and packing their kits preparatory to marching the same night. Another heard that Malmani was being fortified for the Boers to fall back upon when they retreated. A third brought an even more wonderful story to the effect that Snyman had resigned the command of the investing forces to one Spencer Drake, arenegade Englishman, paying a number of "bywoners" (hired labourers) to maintain the position in front of Mafeking because he feared that the success of the English would mean a long rope and a short shrift for him. Despite the unreliability of these yarns, to which some colour was given by the silence of the enemy's artillery, many persons awoke in the morning hoping against hope that the siege had been raised and that the Boers, "folding their tents like the Arabs, had silently stolen away." So far these hopes have been doomed to disappointment. We have the Dutchmen, like the poor, always with us by day and by night.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOERS IN FORCE ON THE NATAL BORDER.

A SKIRMISH AT DE BEERS PASS.

Ladysmith, March 16.—Cavalry patrols from Lord Dundonald's Brigade have thoroughly reconnoitred the Free State border from Basutoland to the De Beers Pass. The enemy were discovered in force at Van Reenens, Tintw, and De Beers Passes. A skirmish occurred at De Beers Pass between the South African Light Horse and the enemy. Two of our men were wounded. The enemy retired. Rapid progress is being made with the reconstruction of the Harrismith Railway line. I have had an interview with the Kaffir chief Amtalkawnd, who resides near Botha's Pass, Newcastle. He is now returning from Estcourt with cattle. He states that his head kraal, which until recently had been respected, has now been burnt by the Boers, and that other residences in the district have been destroyed. The enemy are showing a vindictive spirit under defeat. Supplies are now more plentiful and the hotels are reopening. One ambulance was upset in crossing the Klip River yesterday, and ten mules were drowned. No lives were lost.—Reuter's Special Service.

Ladysmith, Thursday Evening.—Everything is exceedingly quiet here. Yesterday the town and camps were visited by a heavy hail storm, followed by rain, which greatly refreshed man and beast. The violence of the storm frightened a long line of horses and the animals stampeded. They were, however, subseqnently recovered. We expect to have a quiet time here for the next ten days.—Central News.

RAILWAY OPEN TO LADYSMITH.

Durban, Sunday, 10 p.m.—The hospital train equipped by Princess Christian started from here to-night direct for Ladysmith for another complement of the weak and emaciated troops who had so well conducted the trying siege. The railway trestle bridge over the Tugela at Colenso was completed in time to take over the regular force, but the through train service between Durban and Ladysmith was not reopened until to-day. For the present civilians require military passes before they are allowed to travel to the lately beleaguered town. Princess Christian's hospital train has been busily employed all the week bringing patients from the Mooi River and Intombi Camb, and it is expected that the invalids will benefit greatly by the bracing sea air. Her Majesty's cruiser Terrible with Captain Percy Scott, late Commandant at Durban, leaves on Tuesday for service on the China station.—Central News.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, telegraphing to the "Morning Post" from Ladysmith, says:—The army now occupies widely-extended camps from Action Homes and Dewdrop on the west, to Elandslaagte and Sunday's River on the east, with outposts pushed forward towards Van Reenens Pass and Helpmakaar. Both opposite Van Reenens Pass and along Sunday's River our patrols have been in contact with the Boers, and occasional outpost affairs have occurred, with a few casualties. Boers numbering about 14,000 occupy strong positions in the Biggarsberg range, which runs at right angles to the Drakensberg. They are reported to be in possession of 20 guns. These men will have to be caught sooner or later. The troops are rapidly recovering from their fatigue, and the Ladysmith garrison is recuperating well, with plenty of exercise and good food. Sir Redvers Buller's army, with the increase of the Ladysmith men and guns, is now a very powerful force. The soldiers are all growing impatient to attack again, and to expel the enemy completely from Her Majesty's territory. The feeling is general here that this great aim will not long remain idle.

GRAVES FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

A starling discovery has been made near Pieters Station by a number of infantry. Two graves with crosses, on which were engraved Boer names, aroused suspicion as to their genuineness, some expanding bullets having been found in the vicinity. On the graves being opened, it was found that the surmise of the men had been correct, and that the graves had not their customary contents but instead were filled with immense quantities of soft-nosed and split-nosed bullets. It is evident by this action that the Boers realised their wrongful use of such barbarous weapons of warfare, and attempted to hide the fact that they possessed them from the British.

POMEROY BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Durban, Wednesday, 3'30 p.m.—A scout belonging to Bethune's Mounted Infantry has just returned to Durban, and states that the town of Pomeroy, near the Biggarsberg, beyond the Greytown district, has been practically burnt out by a force of Boers. The only building remaining intact is the magistrate's offices, but the official papers and documents have been completely destroyed, and are lying littered about either torn to pieces or partially burnt. All the other buildings in the place were set on fire by the enemy, and are now a mass of ruins. Bethune's Mounted Infantry arrived on the scene just as the Boers were retiring, but were too late to save the town. The enemy were subjected to a severe shelling, which had the effect of considerably expediting their retirement. The Boer force is estimated at not less than five thousand, and they have taken up a strong position on one of the hills above Pomeroy.—Central News.

BULLER PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ADVANCE.

Durban, March 20.—General Buller is steadily preparing for a forward movement of some kind, and important developments of his plan of campaign are expected to become known before long. Meanwhile, it is permissible to state only that heavily laden trains with supplies are constantly being despatched from here to Ladysmith. The various military camps on the way up are also having their stores bountifully replenished.—Central News.

Ladysmith, March 21.—The railway is now open to Elands Laagte, where a camp has been established. The Drakensberg and Biggarsberg are still closely watched by our cavalry patrols.—Reuter.

LORD KITCHENER AT PRIESKA.

REBELS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

Capetown, march 20, 11.20 a.m.—Lord Kitchener entered Prieska without opposition, the rebels laying down their arms.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Carnarvon, March 19.—The New Zealand contingent, under Major Cradock, left here on Saturday afternoon for Van Wyk's Vlei, and arrived there yesterday, having accomplished a fifty miles march in twenty-four hours. They did not come in touch with the rebels. It appears to be certain that the rebels were brought to Van Wyk's Vlei on march 12by local sympathisers. The Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Herchiner (?), and the Canadian Artillery, under Colonel Drury, as well as a contingent of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, under Major Dugdale, have arrived here. Colonel Sir Charles Parsons is also here. It is rumoured that there is a large force of rebels in the vicinity of Van Wyk's Vlei. The presence of a force here is having an excellent effect on the district. Mr. Holmes, who arrived here yesterday from Upington, with the magistrate and other refugees, informs me that the rebels entered Upingham on March 10. No resistance was offered them, and they crossed the river in a boat belonging to the Rev. Mr. Schroder, the member of the House of Assembly for Prieska, who is now landdrost for Upingham. All the Dutch joined the rebels. Several loyalists fled to German territory. The Bastards, although loyal, are allowed to remain at Upington. The peace deputation from Calvinia to Kenhardt has failed, the rebels refusing to make any advances. The magistrate of Kendhardt and the chief constable have been sent to Bloemfontein, via Prieska, for trial. Most of the rebels are reported to be going in the direction of Prieska and Britstown.—Reuter.

REBEL COMMANDOES "UPSET."

Carnarvon, November 21.—The occupation of Prieska by British troops has upset the Kenhardt and Gordonia rebels very much. Commandant Steenkamp is reported to have gone in the direction of Calvinia. The entired column under Colonel Sir Charles Parsons has left for the north. The men are very anxious to meet the enemy, but they are afraid they may have no fighting.—Reuter's Special Service.

A BOER AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

KRUGER AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs particulars of a Boer scheme to amalgamate the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Mr. Kruger, it is said, becomes the first President of the federated States, while, as a solatium for his resignation of the Presidency of the Orange Free State Mr. Steyn receives the appoidtment of Commandant-General of the Boer Army. The flag of the so-called federation will be the same as that of the Transvaal, with the addition of the orange colour. Though it lacks official confirmation, the story (the correspondent affirms) is by no means improbable. It is notorious that General Jourbert has lost the confidence of the burghers, because from the first he refused to shut his eyes to the inevitable result of the war.

The Captain correspondent of the "Morning Post" learns that the deputation, consisting of Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, which left Delagoa Bay recently, took away all the secret incriminating documents from Pretoria, thus making it difficult to implicate Mr. Steyn and the Bond Party in Cape Colony. The real objective of the deputation is Russia.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

LORD SALISBURY'S THREAT.

Reuter's Agency learns that the telegram published by the "New York Herald" giving particulars regarding the correspondence which has recently passed between Lord Salisbury and President Kruger in reference to the threatened reprisals on British prisoners of war at Pretoria is substantially correct. Lord Lalisbury intimated to President Kruger that if any of the English prisoners at Pretoria were harmed the Presidents would beheld personally reponsible by the British Government.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICS.

THE VOICE OF NATAL.

Durban, March 21.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall this evening to consider the Imperial Goverment's policy in regard to the Boer Republics. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity by an audience which included many influential people, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A resolution was submitted by Sir John Robinson and seconded by Mr. Greenacre, cordially approving Lord Salisbury's policy declaring that the Republics could not be permitted to retain their independence, and that Great Britain could brook no interference from a Foreign Power. It was carried unanimously amid tremendous enthusiasm, the audience cheering and waving hats and sticks and then singing the National Antem. A further resolution was carried with acclamation recording the sincere admiration of the meeting for the statesmanlike and noble-minded conduct of Sir Alfred Milner during a time of unparalled difficulty, and expressing unbounded confidence in the wisdom and complete future success of his efforts on behalf of South Africa and the Empire and detestation for the wicked calumnies which had been uttered against him. Other resolutions thanking Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson and the Government for their efforts on behalf of the Colony were adopted.—Reuter's Special Service.

Durban, March 22.—At a crowded meeting last night resolutions were passed emphatically endorsing Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer Presidents' declarations against foreign interference.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

SPEECH BY SIR JOHN JARDINE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SALISBURY.

A MEETING in support of the Indian Famine Relief Fund that is being raised by the Lord Mayor of London, was held at the Council Chamber, Salisbury, on Wednesday March 15.—The Mayor (Mr. D. Stevens) presided, and was supported by Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E. formerly a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, and Mr. N. B. Wagle, a native Indian gentleman and a member of the Northbrook Society, both of whom attended as a deputation from London. The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said he was sorry to see such a small number present, but he was sure that the small attendance did not arise from any want of sympathy with the millions of their fellow-subjects in India who were suffering from starvation. It was their duty as citizens of the great British Empire to show their sympathy in a parctical way, and he hoped for the credit of that ancient city they would be able to raise a good sum to remit to the Lord Mayor. (Hear, hear.)

Sir John Jardine said he was very glad when he was asked to attend that meeting at Salisbury and help the Mayor and citizens in their endeavours on behalf of the Indian Famine Fund, because he had been 33 years in the service of the Indian Government, had mixed freely with all classes and castes, had shared in their joys and sorrows, and been amply rewarded by their constant and thoughtful kindness to him. People in his position appreciated very keenly the prompt recognition by the people of England of their duty towards their fellow-subjects in other climes, and that meeting was another link in the chain of sympathy which existed between their island home and the Indian Empire. It was hard for those who had spent their lives at home to realise what India really was—its climate, the customs of its people, its history and scenery being so very different from anything to which they were accustomed. A dark shadow had now been cast over that vast country. While in some great areas the people were still struggling with the plague, the most awful pestilence known, another and awful calamity had befallen them. Famine often followed drought in the torrid zone. Over an immense area no rain fell in the autumn last year, and the winter rains were scanty and late; consequently the autumn crops perished and the winter crops could not be sown, with the result that food failed for both man and beast; and, but for the vigilant and timely efforts of the Government and its officers, millions would have been dead long before now. He was glad to say that the mortality up to the present had been much less than it was in the famine of 1896 and 1897. But the numbers who looked to the State for food were increasing daily. He went to the India Office on the previous afternoon and obtained the latest figures, which showed that, excepting the Madras Presidency, 4,604,000 were now getting relief from the State. There were other millions who did not come on the State, but who felt the pinch of poverty—shopkeepers whose customers had no money, landlords who got no rent. The plague, too, had scattered the thousands employed in the spinning mills of Bombay, and now that the Indian cotton crop had failed those that remained were shut out several days of the week as it did not pay the mills to spin. Some parts of the country hard hit now had hardly got over the previous famine, and therefore they suffered all the more keenly from the present dearth. Not only had the food for men failed, but there was no fodder for the beasts. In parts of Rajputana 90 per cent. of the cattle perished two months ago. In the feudal states of Kattywar, and the rich country of Goojerat north of Bombay out of 45 lacs of cattle (a lac meant 100,000) 22 lacs were dead on the 29th of December last. This meant an enormous loss of farming capital because practically all the agricultural work in India was done by bullocks. The information he had just given them came from a native merchant, who also said that, in spite of the liberal and excellent measures of the Government, the farmers were reduced to the most pitiful condition. In many places drinking water had failed, and people had to drink from brackish streams. These conditions caused cholera, dysentery, and other tropical diseases. There was a country called Malwa in Central India, which had hitherto been an asylum for famine-stricken wanderers, as Egypt was to Joseph's brethren; but this year Malwa had been stripped bare, and hundreds of thousands of poor fugitives had gone there only to find that that land of promise was as hard hit as their own district. Proceeding to show how the distress from the famine arose, and how it was dealt with by the Viceroy and his officers, Sir John Jardine said the main business of the country was agriculture, five out of every six of the people being connected with the land. The natives were very laborious. They lived from year to year on the fruits of the soil. To marry early was the custom, and the population increased beyond the power of the country to support it. The people did not emigrate largely, and were not much given to striking out in new paths. In such a society, where capital was not widely diffused, a total failure of harvests, following other famines and plagues, must at once result in misery. Even in England such a calamity as a total failure of crops would be much felt, and they could not blame the farmers if a twelvemonth went by without rain. Turning next to the measures adopted to relieve the distress, the speaker explained that in India there was no poor law. These poor and simple natives took upon themselves the burden of their own poor, leaving the State free. Each guild or caste looked after its own poorer members. Caste found each man a home, a wife, a church, a trade, a set of rules, and friends; and in all ordinary times it solved the problem which the English Poor Law was framed to meet. But when the crops failed, and the catastrophe became national, the State became the Board of guardians. No other agency could make headway against the rolling tide of famine, and he claimed for the Government of India that it dealt with these famished millions with system and forethought, by means of officers for whom a set of rules had been printed known as the Famine Code. As soon as scarcity appeared the collectors or magistrates, set over ten or twelve counties quickly made inquiries and furnished reports. If the scarcity was likely to result in famine, they got out plans of relief works, such as making new roads or railway embankments, building bridges or tanks. Wherever the work was a camp was established, proper shelters were provided and an apothecary looked after the sanitation of the camp. This system of work on a subsistence wage was found to work very well, and was a test of real poverty. Wages were given to the wife who worked as well as to the husband, and something was also given for the elder children who worked, and for those under seven years of age. Willingness to work was a test of real need. He believed that 16s. in every pound of the money found by the Government was paid in wages. The other 4s. went to persons in a higher position, to ladies, who never appeared in the streets except veiled, and whom it would be cruel to force to carry baskets of earth or mortar to the bricklayers. There was an easily-worked chain of administration from the Viceroy down to the village officers, just as there was from an archbishop to an English sexton. Each distressed district got something in the shape of embankments, a new railway, or a new bridge. The Princes of Kattywar were sinking 10,000 new wells and prospecting everywhere for suitable sites for storage tanks, with the view of relieving the evils of future famines. The Government helped the people in other ways, arranging to feed the famished cattle in distant hills and forests where there was some fodder, undertaking also to convey the beasts there. The forest warders had instructions to let the cattle graze in the State forests; and the people were allowed to go there, too, to gather wild honey, mushrooms, and berries. On one occasion in his experience a great resource which the people availed themselves of was the making of bread from the seed of the bamboo tree, which only appeared once in fifty years. Sir John Jardine then quoted several sections from the Famine Code, which laid down that infirm dependants of workers were to be provided with food; artisans were, as far as possible, to be employed at their own trade; the rate of wages was to depend upon the price of corn; and kitchens were to be kept going to supply children with food, experience having taught that starving parents sometimes neglected their children. It might be asked, if the Government did so much what need was there for private charity? His answer to that was that, though the Government was a fairly strong camel, the last straw might break its financial back. As soon as the rains fell all the millions on relief were ready to go back to their homes and fields, and when they got there what were the farmers to do? They had no seed to sow, no cattle for the plough no clothes but rags. They wanted really a fresh start in life. In the words of the Viceroy himself, their money was wanted to provide warm raiment and blankets for the poor workers, who spent their nights out of doors, either in the open air or under flimsy mats of straw; to provide small comforts of milk, arrowroot, cornflour, and other medicinal sustenance for the aged and infirm, invalids and children. Money was also wanted for those classes who could not work, but who would rather die than beg; and finally there remained the great object on which the bulk of the money subscribed in 1897 was spent, viz., the provision of cattle, grain, fodder, and implements, to enable the sufferers to make a start again in life when the time of adversity was past. In conclusion the speaker said the distress must be greater until June came round and the rains fell on the thirsty land, filling the rivers and wells, setting the grass springing again and rendering the soil soft enough to plough. He hoped he had convinced them that the Indian Government and its officers spent the relief money prudently and kindly and that every shilling subsribed would be thoroughly well accounted for. He could assure them that their sympathy and help would be much appreciated by the people of India. (Applause.)

Mr. Wagle, who next addressed the meeting, said his position there that afternoon was a peculiar one. Sir John Jardine was a Britisher who had lived in India and studied the native races; and in speaking to his own countrymen he could, metaphorically speaking, shake them until their pockets gave way—(laughter)—but his (Mr. Wagle's) position was quite different. He was merely a beggar man, who could not demand any gifts from them, but could only gratefully accept whatever they felt disposed to give to his distressed countrymen. The most important duty which he had to perform was to express on behalf of his countrymen the deep gratitude which they felt for the generous help which England had already given to India in her distress. Only a few months ago the Viceroy told them that they could not expect help from Great Britain, because she herself was in trouble and a great gloom came over them because in all their previous famines it was Britain that had saved India. It was natural for people to forget the sorrows of others when they were themselves confronted with trouble, but England had reversed the natural order of things, and had forgotten her own trouble in the trouble of others. (Applause.) This was a very noble thing to do, and he could not tell them how deeply indebted he felt for the help that his countrymen were getting from England. He could assure his hearers that his own sentiments in this respect were echoed by all his countrymen, who thoroughly appreciated the benefits of British rule in India. (Applause.) In proof of this he might point out to them how eager his countrymen were to join the Army now engaged in South Africa. (Applause.) He himself signed a memorial which was sent to the Government by the people of India asking that if their and could not be accepted as combatants, they might be allowed to do some work, however mean, to help their Sovereign. (Applause.) That memorial had been favourably received. What had led his people to offer their services in that way? It was not only loyalty, but a sense of duty and gratitude for the blessings they received from British rule; and a desire to unite and weave their destinies with the destinies of the English nation. (Applause.) The judgment of India on this particular point was worth notice, because she had had a good many rulers, and her people were resolved to uphold for ever the British rule, in recognition of the help they obtained at critical times, and in appreciation of the treatment they received at the hands of the British race. (Applause.) A dark cloud was now passing over his country, for every week increased the number of starving people by hundreds of thousands. On March 4th the number of people fed by the Government was 4,300,000 and every week increased that number. The relief which they were asked to send out would not go to feed the bulk of the people, because the Government were able to feed them in return for work. But Indian society consisted of three different strata. The lowest classes were willing and able to work, but there were others, especially women and children, who could not work, and were too proud to beg. To relieve these private charity was needed. The area affected by this famine was not a vast one, but coming so quickly after the previous famine of 1896 and 1897, and the recent visitation of the plague, it was felt more keenly than it otherwise would have been. The people had hardly recovered from the last famine, and, moreover, this time the fertile provinces of Goojerat and Malwa, which he might call the granaries of the southern portion of India, had been laid bare. Having briefly sketched a picture of the terrible distress caused by the famine and lack of water, Mr. Wagle went on to say that the experience of the last few years indicated that the famine was trying to become a triennal fixture, and something should be done either to prevent its recurrence or to mitigate its evils when it did afflict the land. With regard to the present famine, they were only trying to mitigate the distress which it caused. The possible prevention of famine was an important matter which should be pressed upon the attention of the authorities. The people of England were very generous, but they could not do otherwise than look upon these constant appeals to their pockets as a tax, and they therefore had a right to demand that inquiry should be made into this question. (Hear, hear). The frequent appearance of femaine in the lands must lead people to ask themselves whether India was becoming more and more impoverished under British rule. Now, western civilisation was a commercial civilisation, and as it was introduced into India it tended to improve the condition of the commercial unit, while the agricultural unit, which included the great bulk of the native races, sank every day down into the depths of poverty. A very slight scarcity of food thus brought about very quickly a dire and dreadful state of things. Western civilisation had added much wealth to the Indian Empire which was therefore not becoming impoverished under British rule, but the wealth was in the hands of one thriving class. In conclusion Mr. Wagle said he wished to thank the people of England for what they had already done on behalf of his countrymen, and to remind them that thousands of people in India were starving at the present moment. Every hour the distress grew deeper and every penny they could spare would go to the relief of those stricken and unfortunate people so far away. All the relief would be dispensed by the present Viceroy—India was very fortunate in having that office filled by Lord Curzon—(applause)—and his officers, and would be given in a proper manner. He made that appeal to them as members of a great and powerful nation, as members of an universal brotherhood and as true Christians. He could not do better than leave with them these words of a familiar hymn:—

The East and West together join in love's unbroken chain,
Give each one hope, one heart, one mind, one glory, and one gain.

(Applause.)

The Mayor announced that he had received promises of subscriptions amounting to 75*l*. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding having been carried by acclamation, the proceedings terminated.

Down to March 22 the Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House amounted to 144,000*l*. The Lord Mayor has sent a further remittance of 10,000*l*. to the Viceroy, making a total sum placed at Lord Curzon's disposal for relief purpose, of 135,500*l*.

A public breakfast was held on March 21 at the Cannon Street Hotel to promote the relief of the distress caused by the famine. Mr. F. A. Bevan presided, and among those present were Lady Hope, Lord Radstock, Mr. H. J. Wilson M. P., Mr. Souttar, M. P., Capt. the Hon. R. Moreton, Dr. C. T. Harford Battersby, Mr. H. Stanley Newman, the Rev. John Sharp (secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society), Mr. B. Broomhall (honorary secretary) and a large number of ministers and ladies. The chairman, in a few opening remarks, observed that the present famine was the worst that had been recorded in India. The Rev. Isac F. Row, the Rev. G. B. Durrant (secretary of the Church Missionary Society), the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson (secretary of the London Missionary Society), the Rev. N. Curnock (representing the Rev. Marshall Hartley, secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society), Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. T. A. Denny, Lord Radstock, and Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P. addressed the meeting, and resolutions were passed calling on the British people for generous help, and expressing the opinion of the meeting that for the prevention of such awful disasters it was of the utmost importance that canals for irrigation and navigation should be constructed in connection with all the great rivers and their tributaries yet uncanellised, due provision being made at the same time for the storage of water as a reserve for times of drought.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow announced at a meeting of the Indian Famine Fund Committe in that city on March 21, that he hoped to be able to send to-day a second remittance of 10,000*l*. to Calcutta, which would be a total of 20,000*l*. within 10 days.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Jeipore Lahore and Bangalore, a brisk fall at Saugor, and a slight rise or fall in other places. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are much the same as yesterday, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature continues below the average, from 5° to 10°, in the Punjab and at Jeypore and the minimum is in large excess everywhere except at Delhi and Jacobabad, where it is 5° to 7° in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Nagpur, and the lowest 60° at Lahore.

Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Berar, and at Khandwa, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Coimbatore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere.

Light showers are reported from Lahore and Delhi, and a few drops from Sirsa and Colomo.

Pressure is slightly below the normal at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubulpore and Nagpur, and the weather to the east or south-eastwads of Allahabad appears to be slightly unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Saturday:—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly along the hills in Upper India and in the Circars and has fallen slightly to briskly in the Central Provinces and Central India. Pressure has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The low pressure area in Sind has partly filled up. Another shallow depression of large extent is lying now east of Central and North-Western Provinces eastern States of Central India, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Weather has been fine in West Punjab, but showers have fallen in other parts of Upper India. Ranikhet has received one inch, Roorkee, Dehradun, Umballa, Rawalpindi, Mussoorie, Srinagar and Murree from a quarter to half an inch. Mean temperature averages six degrees below normal in the Punjab and four degrees in excess in Chota Nagpur, Berar, Madras, Deccan and South India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

EXPERIMENTS by Professor Ugolino Mosso, university of Genoa, as given in the "Atte dei Lincei," show that sugar raises the temperature of a fasting animal. The temperature sinks in fasting, and the action of sugar is most marked after a long fast when the temperature is lowest. With bread the rise of temperature is slower than with sugar and is most marked after a short fast when the temperature is not too low. Apparently, sugar is more easily assimilated by a starving animal than bread. With sugar Professor Mosso has restored the vitality of dogs in a serious condition of hypothermia, while the administration of albumen to others in the like state failed to save their lives.

M. Letorey, a French architect, has applied the captive balloon to the cleaning or decorating of cupolas, high roofs, towers, and monuments. The balloon can be raised or lowered from a waggon by a windlass, and it can be steadied by stays from the side of the envelope. It has two platforms, or "nacelles," one on the top, the other underneath, and these communicate by a ladder up a central tube. The "ballon-scaffold, as it is called, might be useful and safe in many operations, such as now require steeple-jacks, for example, the wreathing of Nelson's Column, and also in wireless telegraphy as an aerial station.

Mr. W. A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J., found by sending up a kite in a snowstorm to a moderate height that the atmosphere was highly charged with electricity, as if a thunderstorm had been close. A six-foot plain kite and steel wire were used. Electric sparks of one inch in length were drawn from the wire.

Good results have been obtained by the use of oil as fuel in blast furnaces. The oil is interposed between the air stoves and the tuyeres of the blast furnace, and so carried by the blast of hot air into the fire, which it intensifies, thus facilitating the reduction of the iron ore.

A firm in Dusseldorf is making air pipes for ventilating mines, of strong sail cloth impregnated with indiarubber, so as to be air and water tight. They are cheaper and lighter than pipes of wood or zinc, and are kept open by galvanised iron rings at intervals.

M. Paulsen, a Scandinavian, has observed the spectrum of the aurora, or "northern lights" with Pellin spectographs having lenses and prisms of quartz or of glass. Several new lines, especially in the ultra-violet part of the spectrum have been recognised. Traces of a great many lines have been found.

The "Railway and Engineering Review" states that a workman's time-check clock has been brought out, which takes a "snap-shot" [at the employés as they enter and thus identifies them by photography.

The "Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung" describes a new railway fog, or night, signal tried in Germany which has a certain resemblance to an English signal formerly described in this column. A trigger projecting downwards from the front of the locomotive near to the rail, catches in a light metal ring, tied on the rail in a vertical position with a cord, and the shock rings a bell on the engine.

Those responsible for irrigation in Greater Britain will find a good account by Mr. Ulrich, of the irrigation works of the Rocky Mountain States, especially Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming in a recent Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The ancient Egyptians found copper and turquoises in the sandstone deposits of Mount Sinai, probably 7,000 years B.C., and worked them for 3,500 to 4,000 years. Copper was then a great prize, as most of their tools were of stone or wood. Bronze followed later, when tin came from remote places, perhaps Britain. The old mines were lately visited by M. de Morgan, a French explorer.

In the new work on the "Races of Man" by Dr. Deniker, Chief Librarian of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, and a disinguished anthropologist, of which an English translation has appeared, the European races are thus classified: (1) a northern race; fair, long-headed (dolichocephalic), and very tall; (2) an eastern race, fair, rather broad-headed (subbrachycephalic), and short; (3) an Ibero-Insular race, dark, long-headed, short; (4) a western or Cevenole race, dark, very broad-headed, short; (5) a litoral or Atlanto-Mediterranean race, dark, oval or medium-headed (mesocephalic), tall; (6) an Adriatic or Dinaric race, dark, brachycephalic, tall; and several sub-races. The first, third, and fourth of these are commonly accepted, and have been called Teutons, Iberians (or Mediterraneans), and Celts. The others are given on Deniker's authority, and according to Professor A. C. Haddon may provoke discussion.

According to M. Fournier de Flaix in the "Revue Scientifique," the Boers are to all intents and purposes a new African race, and not, as we are frequently told, mere colonial Dutchmen. The type is the result of a mixture of divers races. The foundation of these "Afrikanders" were the Dutch colonists of the Cape in 1653, of whom about one-third were French Calvinists. Some of the Dutchmen were convicts. To these were added simple farmers, hospitable, industrious, and good, the "Boers" (pronounced "Boors") proper, and afterwards a third element of vagabonds and ne'er-do-wells, too lazy to work, who became Nomads, with their herds, like the Bedawin. These played an important part in the origin of the present Boers, by amalgamating them with the native Hottentots, Kaffirs, &c., but according to Levaillant, writing of 1781-84, the farmers were the main element.

Their education in Africa had fitted them for war even better than that of the first colonists of North America. A people of their character, says Levaillant, "will not be easy to handle; it will require much suppleness to reduce them, and I do not regard it as impossible that one day, throwing off the yoke they may give the law to the chief place in the colony." "Most of them, he writes, are six feet high, determined, energetic, and robust.

With reference to the sterilising filter for wine recently noticed by us, M. Emile Biart, of 9, Mincinglane, E. C., asks us to state that it is the invention of M. Arthur Montoy of Beaune, France. The filter, for which M. Biart is English agent, is much used in Burgundy, and is attracting the notice of Australian wine-growers.

The "ideal" motor-car ought to be cheap, durable, long-winded, so to speak (a large supply of fuel), able to climb hills, and speedy. Cheapness would increase the demand, but must not be gained at the expense of other requisites. The car should be able to accomplish long distances without stopping for supplies, and ascend any hill it meets. Steam motors are the best for climbing, so far, but gas motors might be made to do as well.

On April 14 to 21 an Automobile Show will be held in the Agricultural Hall under the patronage of the Automobile Club, Whitehall. A tour of automobiles will afterwards be made from London to Edingburgh by way of Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Leeds, and Sheffield.

The Automobile Club of France have received four entries in addition to their own for the Gordon Bennett International cup race. The five competitors will be the Automobile Clubs of America, Germany, Belgium, Italy and France. The vehicles will probably be painted of different colours to distinguish them. Automobile races will be held in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

A Russian compliment to France in the Paris Exhibition will be a map of France on a marble slab about three feet square. Each department will be of coloured jasper inlaid, the sea of lapis lazuli, the rivers of platinum, and the towns of gems.

The committee of Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives is considering the adoption of the "Metric system" as the legal measure of the United States.

Much harm is done daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

Van Houten's Chocolate

(for Eating),

which is of delicious flavor, and cheapest in the end?

Sold in the following shapes:—

Croquettes, in Tins.
Drops, in Tins.
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This product ranks among the existing brands of chocolate as Van Houten's Cocoa does among the cocoas: it is the most delicious in flavor and the most economical in use.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 12 0	PEKOE .... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0 13
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More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys. Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists. &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

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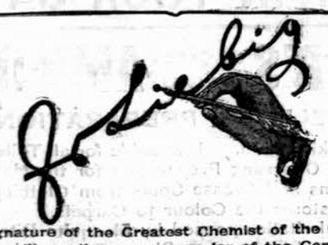

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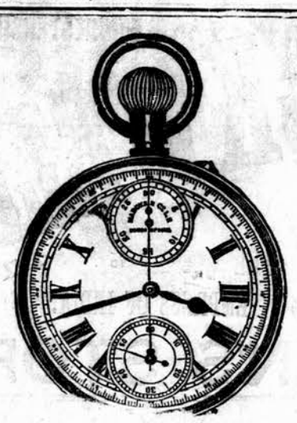

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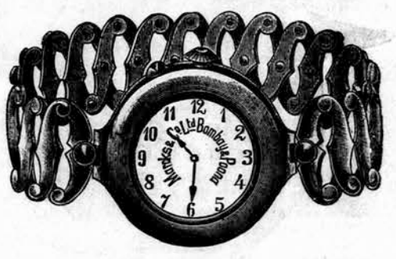

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